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LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

MARCH 1, 1921

MONTHLY IN JULY AND AUGUST

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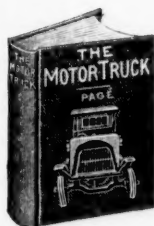
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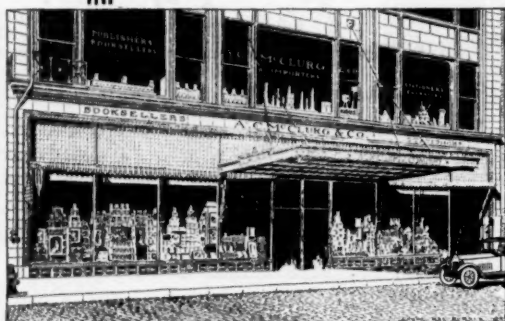
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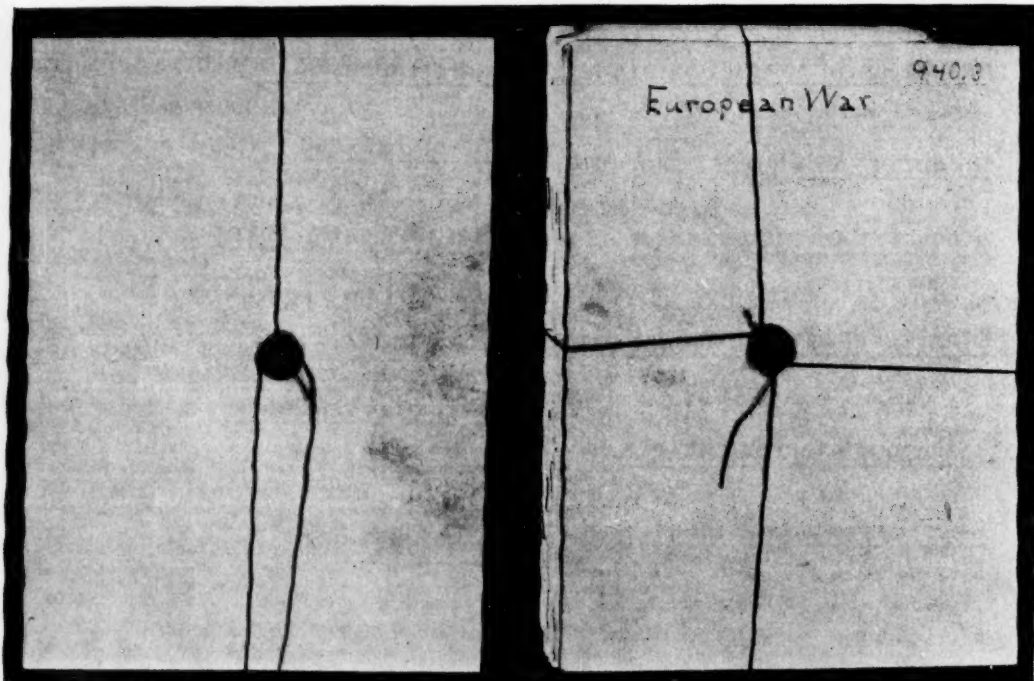
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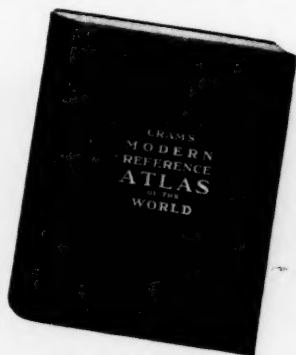
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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

MARCH 1, 1921



A Library Play Contest

By ANNA P. MASON

Librarian of the Carondelet Branch, St. Louis Public Library

THE great community event of the year in Carondelet is the School Picnic. The occasion is the annual outing of the five large schools of the vicinity. This is simply the occasion, however, the opportune season to give public expression to the spirit of the neighborhood. On this particular day in summer Carondelet realizes itself as a social entity, it gathers youth and maturity and age in one grand perspective of life and enthusiasm. It thrills with its own romance, is reminiscent with historical age and plays with the joy of eternal youth. Above all it abounds in fellowship. All places of business are closed so that whole families can participate in the festival. Not only are entire families represented but all institutions and activities which are part of the intimate daily life of the community. Churches and clubs have their headquarters on the picnic grounds and the library has its booth with books and magazines provided so that odd half hours may be spent in reading under the shade of fine old trees. The fact that this yearly carnival is more than a picnic determines the nature of the day's program and gives it distinctive character. The Library can find no better way to grow into the hearts of the people than to take a fitting share in the responsibility for making the day successful.

This year a new feature was introduced as part of the Library's celebration. Two months previous to the festal day, Louise Boette, the children's librarian, planned a contest in the writing of plays. Those competing were to be in the eighth grade and the subject was to be the value of the Library to the Carondelet residents. Each play was to have not more than two scenes and to require not more than fifteen minutes for performance. This announcement was made in the schools and the children were told

that the prize play would be presented in the park pavilion on Picnic Day. It must be confessed that the whole idea seemed a doubtful experiment. It was impossible to tell how it would be received as very little work in dramatic composition had been undertaken by the schools of the neighborhood. But Carondelet children as usual rose to the occasion. Enthusiasm spread like magic and within a week some boys turned in their work. Everywhere the contest was the subject of conversation. The young people referred mysteriously to the characters they were using, the parents spoke proudly of the various plots they had heard discussed. All the time the results continued to come in and on the closing day of the contest about thirty plays were in our hands.

Two teachers were invited to join the Branch Librarian and Children's Librarian as a committee of four to judge and grade the work. This task proved to be very diverting. It had been dreaded as a real task. It became an excursion into an undiscovered country. It was an opportunity to get at the child's conception of the library, to see the workings of his imagination, to view ourselves from his standpoint. Perhaps only in the dramatic form could such an effect be produced. Certainly every librarian knows the stereotyped form of the letter or composition written about the library. But here was something entirely new! Where we had dreaded monotony of theme we found refreshing variety of plot. We expected the characters to be lifeless; we met with live people such as come into the Branch every day. If these seemed too extraordinarily alive at times it was because they were charged with the youthful vigor of their creators.

The children could hardly wait to know the prize-winner. When this information was given

out they were all very happy. Normal children are good sports and these were normal children, glad that one of their number had won, well aware that only one could have the highest honors and that this was what gave zest to the whole thing. This attitude was well illustrated by the fact that one boy brought in his manuscript after the committee had rendered its decision. When reminded that the winner had already been selected, he said: "That makes no difference, lady, I started that play and I wanted to finish it and give it to the Library like the other fellows."

The honors were awarded to three girls of the Lyon School who in collaboration wrote "The Conversion of Ellen." This play was of an allegorical nature, depicting the conversion of a girl who did not read books and tried to discourage others from doing so. It was thought out carefully and, tho the plot was very slight, the general effect was artistic and they had managed to put considerable significance into the lines. From a scoffer, Ellen became an ardent devotee of the library, the "whole course of her life being changed" and this was accomplished by a league of the books themselves, including war stories, stories for boys, college stories, history stories, fairy tales, Indian legends and all the others.

As soon as the prize-winners were notified, they set about choosing their cast of characters and designing their costumes. They worked diligently and began rehearsals promptly. They were left entirely to their own devices as we desired spontaneity and originality above all things. Rehearsals were attended only as an encouragement and to be sure that nothing objectionable was introduced. Day after day we were consulted on this detail and that, advice being given according to the desires of the children as nearly as those desires could be apprehended, so that without interfering we might add the proper degree of importance to the affair. The local neighborhood newspaper wrote up the contest complimenting the winners and giving a roll of honor containing the names of children deserving special mention for the high character of their compositions. The printed program of Picnic Day Events contained the play announcement in large type and thousands of these were distributed among Carondelet citizens.

On the day of the celebration, it was evident that the play was considered an important part of the program. On either side of the front of

the library booth were posted bulletins announcing the hour of the performance and showing pictures of the cast of characters as they appeared at the dress rehearsal. Large groups were constantly gathered before these pictures enjoying them frankly. The *Globe-Democrat* sent a reporter down to witness the affair and a very nice little article was printed as a result. The actual performance went off without a hitch except such annoyances as are bound to be associated with large crowds and open-air performances. A committee of business men and several police were on hand to keep the pavilion cleared and the crowds orderly. The young actors did their parts perfectly and the Carondelet library staff felt more than gratified with the result. This performance will probably be repeated in the library auditorium as part of a program which will include also two or three other plays which were written during the contest. While the immediate goal of the whole idea was this final presentation, as a matter of fact the by-products were the most important part. The interest aroused in the minds of the children, the close personal contacts which grew out of the scheme, the widespread advertising which was a natural outcome were indeed valuable. Added to these may be mentioned again the insight gained into the minds of the children who in their work reflected their general reactions to school, library and social life.

Of the thirty plays received more than half were above the average, everything considered. Altho the majority could hardly be presented in the original form there is a splendid assortment of material. They are characterized by refreshing simplicity and directness of expression, pictures of ideal home life and neighborly relations, and interesting comments on topics concerned with the everyday life of the community. The titles are interesting and well chosen, among them such as these: "How I Became Proficient at my Trade," "Found, the Answer," "The Hidden Treasure," "Father's Friend," "How I Became a Wild Animal Hunter," "It's Different Now," "The Library Means More to us than Some People Realize."

Carondelet is essentially a home-loving community, so there are glimpses of intimate family life. Mother is pressed with the details of housekeeping and the care of several children who are all wide-awake, restless, vigorous youngsters, possessed with insatiable curiosity about everything. In the midst of cooking, mending,

cleaning and washing, she tries to respond to the desires of her alert offspring. Resourceful to the last degree, still she cannot satisfy them. They dog her steps until she can bear it no longer. She tries to find other employment for them, perhaps sending them out to work in the garden. And still, no rest for her, no peace in the household! The garden is a storehouse of unsolved wonders in the shape of plants and bugs.

Father comes home tired and hungry. Dinner is scarcely ready and he is met at the threshold by the children eager to propound more questions for Father will surely know how to answer them. All day the neighbors come and go and there are other interruptions, pleasant and unpleasant and many chats on various subjects.

Sometimes there are attempts to picture Father's troubles at the office. He finds new difficulties awaiting him at every turn. Sometimes he gives up one business and tries another. His business friends telephone or call and bewail their lack of knowledge. One says eloquently, "I am green and do not know where to turn."

School life naturally comes in for a lengthy discussion. Teachers put so many new ideas into the heads of their pupils. Again they find it impossible to do this and your heart is wrung by the despairing cry "You can't get anything into poor Bob's head, you just can't." Even the play hours are not neglected. Arguments will constantly arise on the rules of the game. Boys use improper language. Alas! some of them get into bad company and smoke.

Beyond all these things are the larger questions: What is going on in the world of affairs today? Which has the greater advantages for children, country or city life? For what shall the boys and girls be trained? Why are the Spaniards here? Who can help the foreign family next door? So it goes in the minds of our young playwrights. Life is interesting but there is so much doubt, so much change, so much seeking after they know not what. Where is the answer? Is there no balm in Gilead?

Then, the Grand Climax! The neighborhood library, the "Hidden Treasure" is discovered. The tired mother heaves a sigh of inexpressible relief and exclaims, "My lands! Now they won't worry me to death with so many questions." Furthermore, she finds she can "get a novel for herself, so her odd minutes won't be wasted."

When Father's business is going under the librarian calls just in the nick of time. "She shakes hands very hard with Mr. Burnfelt and says, 'I am soliciting the business men of the neighborhood to see if they do not need any information from the library for their business. Could we accommodate you with any?'" With joy he responds "You came just in time, I would not have known what to do." And, as one young author puts it, "Thereafter when his friends asked questions of him he always said, 'I could help you but to save my time and learn everything you wish to know go to the nearest library.'"

School days become a joy. No longer do the children go about with their curiosity unsatisfied and their lessons unlearned. Now they can find out what "estimation, observation, proclamation and big words like that mean, even if mother did burn the dictionary because it was too big and in the way." They can find out "what birds eat besides bugs and worms, what and where are the wild flowers, which is more important, generals or soldiers, is it good to have Chinese workmen in America, who started the world war and all kinds of current events." "When you want books all you have to do is to go to the library and *their* (sic) there, ready for use, and all the books you can read in all your life."

Often the urge to use books comes from the teacher and this influence is felt in various ways and makes its appeal often in unexpected situations. There is the queer boy who likes to study all the time and never plays with the gang. He uses the library and is head of his class. Then there is the leader of the gang who "only likes to play baseball and uses *such* grammar." The teacher tries to help him but it is useless. "If you will come to the library," she declares, "You will get pleasure and knowledge combined. I certify that it will do you much good." In some way she drags him up to the children's room against his will and oh, horror of horrors! she finds and hands him a language book. Naturally he rebels. "No grammar book in mine, believe me. Correct English never got anybody any place yet." You hold your breath at this crucial moment, but the dramatic suspense has its proper ending. "Why, dear me," says the teacher, "Look at President Wilson. Don't he have to speak correct English when he talks to the public or gives an address? Look where he got on good grammar." Needless to say the gang leader was won. "What is an address?",

he inquires, and soon he is absorbed in looking up all sorts of material which he "never guessed the library had."

Apparently, once the young people become acquainted with the juvenile collection and "the good lady in charge," they find deep satisfaction. A better testimonial to the value of proper book selection could hardly be found than the unconscious tribute offered in an occasion described as follows: An irritable child hunts thru the home bookcase until the exasperated mother cries out, "For goodness' sake settle your mind down on one of these books. Your father has a very good judgment as to the choice of books." Mary Ann replies, "But, mother, those books may be considered very good by grown people who think father has a very good judgment. But if you would ask some girls my age their opinion they would rather go to the library."

It is interesting to note how every phase of the library work has made its appeal. One grows rather weary of the continuous harping upon modern and progressive methods in vogue with professionals in the educational and social sciences. There is a temptation to think these things are all talk until some simple and natural proof is displayed such as has come out in this new experience with the young folks. We find they mention boys' clubs meeting in the assembly rooms and gathering in the child who "roamed at night on the streets." Father goes to bed early with the injunction, "Leave the door unlocked for George. No need to worry about him now, he's up at the meeting in the library."

There is a delightful picture of the friendship between "José, a Spanish boy and Tom, an intelligent boy of fifteen belonging to the Hikers' Club." Tom is sympathetically concerned with the problems of José's family. The Hikers go down to the library to look up the caves of the county in order to plan their outings and Tom suggests that the club also look up the subject of naturalization. "I have been thinking," he says, "that this club can be of some help to the foreigners that live all around us and make citizens of them." José is taken into the club and enters eagerly into all their plans. One can feel the pathos and longing in the little Spanish lad's words, "I will do my best, boys. Oh! it will be a happy day for me when my father becomes a citizen of this great Republic." Later when success has crowned their efforts, Tom asks José how it feels to be a citizen of the

United States. Joyfully he answers, "Glorious! and a deep feeling of gratitude to the boys of this club and to the good people of the library for the books they so kindly gave us."

Our Carondelet children have even presented a plea for the use of books in vocational guidance, altho it is extremely unlikely that they have as yet any idea of what that term means. It is to be hoped that when they reach High School the subject will have as real and unspoiled an interest for them as that so charmingly expressed in these youthful literary efforts. There is an account of Bud, Tom and Joe reading at the Library and so absorbed that they always have to be sent home at closing time. Many years later the three friends meet at the "Hotel Ritzmore, New York." Tom is a noted lawyer, "fresh from a big case in Philadelphia, Joe a successful electrical man, and Bud the most distinguished is a wild animal hunter in Africa." But entertains the others with thrilling tales of his life in the jungle. As his guests depart Bud delivers these significant words: "Say, boys, remember that day in the Carondelet Library? We sure made up our minds quick."

The effect of the whole contest is to give new courage and faith that, in some measure, the things the library movement stands for are coming to pass. Surely these young children are hearing things and seeing influences at work about them which they associate with books and librarians. It is most gratifying to find that they never picture any thought of compulsion in connection with their visits to the Branch. The only instances in which the characters do not come of their own free will are those where they are dragged in by other children, or "follow that queer chap to see what he does up there," or when "they are ashamed not to never know their lessons." In every case they find something which makes them come again, even if it is only "how to mix colors to paint the bird house." The librarian is that lady in the children's room who tells all about the books, or that woman who will find something for your mother, or that girl who is "so attracting." She seems however to be just a part of the atmosphere. They never feel her as an intrusion altho occasionally she is overheard to say "Those children are certainly interested in their books." Also she reminds them that it is closing time and invites them to "come again tomorrow." For the most part they accept her as naturally as they do their parents at home, surely with much

more satisfaction than some of their visiting relatives and friends.

As a closing thought in this review of a library play contest, it seems fitting to refer to a home scene with which one of the little plays comes to an end. The entire family is gathered together at the close of the day and all are reading, each one absorbed according to his particular interest. One of the children discovers Grandmother reading a Fairy book and laughs about it. The mother rebukes the daughter saying, "In Grandmother's time there were few books and even in my day we did not use the library only for stories. Now they use them

very much and read about things in several books. I think this method is best, in this they get different ideas." At this juncture, Grandfather looks up from his paper to say "Yes, now they can do that, but we had to learn everything by heart, and to learn things out of one book by heart was plenty if not too much, and after learning them by heart all the good it done us was that we forgot it in a few days. But it is not that way any more. Now there is the library for young and old in business, study and play."

May we not believe these young people when they say "The Library means more to us than some people realize?"

The Sioux City Library Hospital Service

SOME QUESTIONS ANSWERED BY ROSE A. O'CONNOR

Hospital Librarian, Sioux City Public Library.

THE hospital service of the Sioux City Public Library, called by its patrons in the hospitals "The blessed innovation," made its initial bow to the public in November, 1919, and since that time we have had various inquiries concerning our methods of operation and co-operation. We hope, in this article, to answer those queries in so far as possible and give to those interested in the establishment of such a service the benefit of our experience. Many of our questioners have been under the impression that only chronic cases in the hospitals care to read; this is not the case. The patient whose sojourn in the hospital is but a matter of a few hours or days has just as keen a desire to be lifted out of himself, and how better than thru the life giving pages of a wholesome, happy book? We find loneliness to be an early symptom of the convalescent. After the fight over illness has been won loneliness and depression retard recovery. We have also been asked if the demand for this service was created by us. Emphatically no. The demand awaited our coming with open arms; we believe that our patrons in the hospitals of Sioux City are not different from thousands of others in the health institutions of the United States and that a service such as this will find a hearty welcome in all of these hospitals, we feel assured. Another question "Do you find the demand for magazines to be greater than that for books?" Again no, patients in bed complain that many of the

magazines are over size and unwieldy and they prefer books for comfort and convenience. The convalescent, able to be up and enjoy the rest rooms and verandas, where comfortable chairs and tables abound, turns his attention to the magazines. We find on consulting our statistics for the period of our establishment that seventy-five per cent of the reading in the hospitals is from books.

Questions have also come concerning our records, method of charging, etc. These are as simplified as we could make them in order to save time. All records for this service are kept separate from those of the main library having accession books and shelf lists of its own. The collections being made up largely of fiction, what classification is used is broad. We have, too, shelf lists; the original, which is the usual form used by libraries, and a second one made on "p" slip size which carries author, title, and accession number. These last are filed under the name of the hospital in which the book may be found. In this manner we have ready information as to the whereabouts of each book. We have a plain, inexpensive book card with the name of the service at the top; these were made by a local printing company. Books left in private rooms are charged to the room number; in the wards the name of the patient is also taken. Hospital authorities and attendants have their books charged by name and department. Each book has in it a dating slip. Book cards

are filed in the usual library fashion in a tray in connection with the book truck. There is no need for penalties as books are read rapidly. Distribution of books is made in the afternoon as this is the most convenient time for hospital attendants and we are less apt to conflict with hospital business. We have received much commendation from hospital superintendents for the manner in which the work of the service is accomplished without interference with hospital rules and affairs. Thus, "Your service is such a pleasure, you come and go without confusion or inconvenience to us and we are so

classes and to each nurse, setting forth the rules which were to govern the library collections in the hospital. These were supplemented by further rulings of the superintendent to the effect that books left in rooms must be picked up by the nurse in charge and returned to the chart rooms or linen presses on each floor, where the hospital librarian could gather them up. The response to the rulings has been most gratifying. On every visit we hear "Wait a minute, I put some of your books in here." Each nurse seems to feel that the instruments for our work are just as important to us as those which she must use



A JANUARY DAY IN THE SURGICAL WARD OF THE SAMARITAN HOSPITAL, SIOUX CITY

glad to have you." This appreciation helps to make the service so much the more worth while.

In leaving books with patients the first time, we explain that they must be left in the room to which they are charged and that exchange of books between patients is not permissible. We are not always obeyed in this, but it is the exception. We find, too, that patients will hesitate about taking books until it is made clear that the service is a free one.

One patron remarked, "Free: well, I know of three things I can get for five cents, a package of gum, a box of matches, and the *Saturday Evening Post*, but anything free, impossible." The last issue of the *Post* being on the truck, we were able to reduce his list to two things for a nickel by giving him the *Post* free. The question has also arisen "How do you get your books back and do you lose many?" Thus far we have lost no books and as time goes on we have less and less difficulty in having them returned. We began by bringing to the notice of the hospital authorities and attendants the necessity for the return of the books in order that we might maintain an efficient service. Personal letters were sent to superintendents of nurses' training

in her own, and she likewise appreciates, that these books, being available to her patient sometimes brings a respite to her, because if her patient is engrossed in a good story there is not nearly the demand for unnecessary attention. We feel that we have been protected from loss of books thru the book plate in the front of each book, asking that the user will not take the book from the hospital and reminding him of the pleasure he may have derived from it. This plate also notes the source from which the book came, whether by purchase by the library or a gift from the people of the city. This little book plate, we believe, has done much to keep our collections intact for us. Books borrowed from the main library are thoroly fumigated before being returned to their places in the stacks as are all books in the hospitals and the rooms in which they are shelved. This is done as a precaution by the hospital authorities and thus the library is relieved of the responsibility. In this way we are safeguarded on all sides.

Then there is the hospital librarian. What of her? What must she measure up to? It is of course understood that she has library experience. We have had the comment made that

it takes a "peculiar type." Not at all, just a human being with humanity and sympathy her keynote. One of the most important requisites is physical fitness as she is a provider of cheer. Without good health and spirits, she must needs fall short of bringing into the sick room that happiness which is needed. She should possess poise and the ability to act quickly in emergencies as these frequently arise. For illustration: a little child, whose tonsils had been removed, was found sitting bolt upright weeping bitterly; he had awakened to find his mother gone and the nurse called elsewhere. Poor frightened bit of humanity, all alone! The hospital librarian happened to come just then. What was to be done? Look up assistance, lose time, and perchance endanger life with delay, or act on her own initiative. She chose the latter course and having staunched the bleeding soothed the child to sleep with the adventures of dear, foolish little Peter Rabbit. There is scarcely a day but some emergency of this sort arises in these busy institutions, and the hospital librarian can be of valued service if she keeps her head and uses judgment. The hospital librarian must have tact and the ability for sudden self effacement, she should have a knowledge of human nature and an interest in it; she must be able to carry in her mind the many individual cases she comes in contact with and be ready to extend her sympathy and encouragement at all times; she should be able to address her patrons by name with an added comment on improvement or other cheerful remark. Cheerfulness and kindness go far in making of her clientele in the hospitals friends rather than mere acquaintances.

It is well to remember that this particular patient is prone to tears and discouragement or that the other one likes a bit of news from the outside. The hospital librarian must ever have her good humor and her sense of humor on tap, she keeps in mind that this woman has been in the hospital nine weeks and likes Barclay, Bosher, Rice, or Richmond, and that the ex-soldier in the bed in the corner of the ward is interested in salesmanship, electricity, or agriculture, which he expects to take up in the government school as soon as he is able to leave the hospital, and he likes Beach, Lardner, Cobb, or Connor. (Grey is invariably in the list.) And over there in the bed by the window is the Mexican boy, a victim of an accident while at work; his leg has been pierced by

a railroad spike. How far away from home and friends he is. He speaks but little English and reads it not at all. The hospital librarian carries in her mind the picture of his smile of genuine pleasure at the sight of the Spanish book she brought him on a previous visit and hears again his expression of appreciation in his best American, "Good book, you bet;" and she has remembered to bring him another "Good book, you bet." There is the little Frenchwoman who sits and waits for her husband to return to health; the librarian calls to mind her pathetic joy on beholding a book in her own beloved tongue, and so remembers to take her another. In the children's ward we have the little five year old recovering from a mastoid operation; he loves the big animal picture books and the rag and paper dolls. There is the boy who likes to cut out pictures of battleships and soldier boys and the like, and another one who wants a scout story or a thriller, and the little girls who want to bedeck themselves and their surroundings with the things they make from paper, peanuts and clothespins, etc. If the hospital librarian has versatility she adds to her qualifications a valuable asset. In summing up this peculiar type of person, the hospital librarian, can she measure up to the little poem "Pep?" by Grace G. Bostwick; if so, then all is well.

Vigor, vitality, vim and punch—

That's pep;

The courage to act on a sudden hunch,

That's pep;

The nerve to tackle the hardest thing,

With feet that climb and hands that cling,
And a heart that never forgets to sing—

That's pep.

Wanted

The Savannah Public Library wishes to obtain bound volumes of the *Weekly Sanitary Reports*, issued by the U. S. Marine Hospital Service, Vols. 1, 2, 3 and 4, and *Public Health Reports*, issued by the U. S. Public Health Service, vol. 25, part 2; vol. 26, parts 1 and 2; vol. 28, part 1; vol. 29, part 1; vol. 30; parts 1 and 2; vol. 31, part 1; vol. 32, part 1; vol. 35, parts 1 and 2.

Will any librarian having copies of any of these bound volumes kindly communicate with the Savannah Public Library?

C. SEYMOUR THOMPSON, *Librarian*.

Library Work in a Tubercular Hospital

FROM THE REPORT OF THE NEW HAVEN PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE HOSPITAL LIBRARIAN

A LIBRARY in a tubercular hospital meets two conditions which are peculiar to that kind of hospital—i. e. since the patients spend a large part of their time in the open air, the temperature has a decided effect on their reading proclivities, and the amount of reading done fluctuates with the weather; then, too, the long rest hours reduce the time for reading.

That the library is made use of by both patients and workers had a special demonstration one day during January, when in the Main Building, several patients, two doctors and a cleaning woman were selecting books from the book-cart at the same time, and on the same trip, two orderlies and a nurse also got books.

While the greater part of books going out are fiction, and the most popular taste is for western and detective stories, there are enough demands for more "meaty" reading to show a quite prevalent desire for good literature. James' "Talks on Philosophy" has found a number of appreciative readers—one man re-reading parts for the third time, so impressed was he with the thought; Emerson's essays have been much read, even to the extent of being used by one patient as a standard of comparison for subsequent reading, much of which he found trivial when measured against Emerson. In the same way, Kipling's "Light That Failed," read in close proximity to a "wild west" story, made the latter seem purposeless to another patient.

Here are a few of the special wants of a "cultural" kind:

Walt Whitman's "Leaves of Grass;" Brown's "Religio Medici;" Gibbs', "People of Destiny;" Wilde's "De Profundis;" Dante's "Divine Comedy;" Ingersoll's Works; Margot Asquith's *Diary*; *Poor Richard's Almanac*; "Yale Talks" by Dean Brown ("Brown's Mixture," one man calls them!), Italy's part in the war; ancient history; how to look at pictures, etc. One man after some consideration asked the librarian to order for him a new edition of Walt Whitman, in spite of rather excessive cost. He justified it with: "Books are my main recreation while I'm here so I'm going to get it even if it does cost a lot."

Here are some of the technical ones: Books on cartooning; commercial art; farm animals; poultry; fur-bearing animals; shorthand; photography; agriculture in Kansas; shoe and leather trade; the telephone, and forestry.

A considerable number of the patients want to familiarize themselves with the main facts of their disease, and ask for books on tuberculosis. The library's stock of such books is becoming depleted, but Major Foltz is making efforts to have more added. Many want to read the *Journal of Outdoor Life* as it comes out, and two men within the past week have asked the librarian to subscribe for it for them. More copies of this are needed and efforts are being made to secure them.

A feature of January's work was the utilizing of volunteer help in the library. A New Haven volunteer now gives two afternoons a week to the library, and is of much help in doing Public Library errands for the hospital library, as well as various pieces of work that are called for in the library. Others have offered to read aloud to any patients interested. It would seem as if volunteer help might greatly increase the library's efficiency, particularly where, as here, there is only one librarian.

The library's worst difficulty during January has been lack of funds to renew magazine and newspaper subscriptions which expired with December, and to buy new books. An appeal, however, has been made thru the local American Legion and the New Haven Public Library for donations of magazine subscriptions as well as for individual magazines when finished with by New Haven readers. There has been a very responsive spirit shown in the past by the latter, so good results may be hoped for. The New Haven Public Library is on all occasions a generous and practical friend of the hospital, making and displaying effective posters requesting books and magazines for the hospital and lending its own books with the utmost freedom and for long periods of loan.

During January forty-seven volumes were donated to the Hospital, twenty-six volumes were borrowed from the Public Library; and 1184 books and 664 magazines were circulated.

It is hoped that the near future may see a new impetus given the work by an influx of new magazines and increased book gifts—for where the same patients continue indefinitely as in a tubercular hospital, it is particularly essential that the reading stock change and grow.

LOUISE SWEET, *Hospital Librarian.*
Public Health Hospital,
New Haven, Conn.

Summer Courses in Library Science

Columbia University

COLUMBIA University in the City of New York is offering the following courses in Library Economy for the summer session of 1921.

Library Economy S-1 is a course in bibliography to be given by Charles F. McCombs of the Readers' Division of the New York Public Library. This course includes a study of the most used books of reference, and also a study of trade bibliography, and is planned primarily for school librarians and others engaged in library work. The course is open, however, to other students of Columbia University, who wish to obtain systematic instruction in the use of the library thru the study of the commoner reference books, and two points of credit may be counted for it toward degrees in all parts of the University by any one carrying it successfully.

Library Economy S-2 is a course on the administration of the school library, including book selection, and is to be given by Jessie F. Brainard of the Horace Mann School for Boys, West 246th Street, New York.

Library Economy S-3 is a course including cataloging and classification, to be given by Harriet E. Howe of the Library School of Simmons College, Boston.

Library Economy S-2 may count for two points of credit toward the B. S. degree in the Teacher's College and toward appropriate diplomas in teaching, while Library Economy S-3 may count for three points credit toward the same degree.

Library Economy S-5 is a course in indexing, filing and cataloging, as applied in business, and will be in charge of J. Grace Thompson of Chicago, a former student of Irene Warren. This course is not planned primarily for librarians, as it is to cover the various methods of filing and indexing used in business, and the application of these methods to correspondence, invoices, catalogs, sales, records, credit cards or any form of record kept in an office or shop. A study will be made also of the personnel and managing of a filing department, as well as the practical problems in filing room equipment, supplies, floor plans and cards for records.

Correspondence in regard to the various courses may be addressed to the Departmental Representative at 147 Worthington Street, Boston 17, Massachusetts.

HARRIET E. HOWE, *Departmental Representative.*

Colorado Agricultural College

THE seven weeks' session of the fourth Library Summer School will begin June 6th and close July 22nd, the last six weeks coinciding with the regular College Summer School.

The course is planned for librarians, for those who wish to take the training necessary to take charge of a small library, for teachers, and for students who wish to decide whether to take up library work.

The first week is devoted to a preliminary course in bookbinding. Students passing the final examinations are given a certificate, and those who have graduated from an accredited high school will be given college credit.

A fee of \$25 will be charged for the regular six weeks' course, and a fee of \$10 for the work in bookbinding.

The courses are:

1. Classification and Cataloging. Zelia M. Rank, cataloger at the Colorado Agricultural College. 29 lectures, 29 laboratory periods. 5 credits with course 2.

2. Library Economy. Arlene Dilts, assistant librarian of the Colorado Agricultural College; Miss Rank; and Mr. Carter, librarian, State Teachers College, Greeley, Colo. Credit with course 3.

3. Children's Work. Helen F. Ingersoll, supervisor of the children's department, Denver Public Library. Credit with course 4.

4. Reference Work and Book Selection. Harriet P. Sawyer, principal, St. Louis Library School, July 5th to 19th. 2 credits with course 3.

5. Documents. Charlotte A. Baker, librarian and chief of the College Library School, and C. F. Davis, Professor of Irrigation and Constitutional Law at the College. Credit with course 6.

6. Filing, Indexing and Business Procedure. Irene Warren, director of the Chicago School of Filing. 1 credit with course 5.

7. Business Filing and Indexing. No college credit. Fee \$5.

8. Binding and mending. Louis Williams, Evening Vocational High School, Denver. Six hours daily from June 6th to June 11th.

For further information address: Charlotte A. Baker, librarian of the Colorado Agricultural College at Fort Collins, Colo.

University of Michigan

THE University of Michigan Library announces the addition to its teaching staff in Library Methods for the summer session of 1921 of Azariah S. Root of Oberlin College and Frank K. Walter recently vice-director of the New York State Library School at Albany. The summer courses extend for eight weeks and are under the direction of William Warner Bishop, librarian of the University, who will give a course introductory to the study and practice of librarianship.

Professor Root will give a course on the High School Library and a course in Book Selection and Book-Buying for high school libraries and the smaller public libraries. Professor Walter will give courses in the elements of cataloging and of classification and an advanced course on the use, arrangement and acquisition of public documents, Federal and State.

There will be courses in Reference Work, taught by Fredericka B. Gillette; on Book-Binding, taught by W. C. Hollands, and on the use

of pamphlets and ephemeral material in the study of civic and economic subject, taught by Edith Thomas; all members of the staff of the University Library.

At least one year of University or College study is required for admission to the elementary courses, while seventy-five hours of University credits, or an equivalent, are required for the advanced courses. The work by Prof. Root in Book Selection and by Prof. Walter in Public Documents should appeal to librarians of some experience who wish to refresh their knowledge of these subjects or to study them with a view to new work in these fields. All these courses count for University credit toward a degree.

Candidates for admission to the courses in Library Methods should apply in advance of registration to the Director, William Warner Bishop, University of Michigan Library, Ann Arbor, Michigan, as only persons duly admitted to the work are allowed to register.

Certification and Special Libraries

REFERRING to the report of the A. L. A. Special Committee on Certification, Standardization and Library Training (LIBRARY JOURNAL for November 15, 1920, p. 938-940), *Special Libraries* points out that there are several points in this program which it might be well to consider in its application to special librarians.

"Special librarians, whether they be medical, chemical, public utility, banking, insurance, agricultural, law, or any one of a number of other branches, are essential members of the organizations employing them in direct proportion as they are able to control the information appertaining to the especial branch involved. This control may have been acquired by experience, by association or by special study. It is not conceivable that a thoroly qualified special medical librarian would be very much of an asset in a law library, and vice versa. Assuming always that a special librarian is one whose success depends on the ability to control special information, the proposal to grade special librarians on the basis of an unrelated technique must be

viewed with some apprehension. Another point to be considered is that many special librarians are employed by private concerns whose evaluation of the services they require might not in all cases coincide with that of the proposed Board.

"The suggestion is put forward for consideration by special librarians that a Board representing them in co-operation with a similar Board of the American Library Association secure standardization of special librarians by the regularly certifying organizations in each of the special branches now employing such persons. Thus a medical librarian holding the certificate of the American Medical Association, upon the recommendation of the proper library certifying body, could be called a professional librarian. Having attained this certificate and desiring to change his professional connections, nothing would prevent the holder from repeating the preparation and securing a law certificate. Another important point is that we, as a group, would be extending our affiliations with the professions and with industry, thus widening both our field. . . and our promise of development."

Popular Names of Statutes*

A TENTATIVE LIST COMPILED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF HENRY J. HARRIS, CHIEF OF THE DIVISION OF DOCUMENTS, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, FROM THE RECORDS OF THE AMERICAN LAW SECTION, LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE DIVISION

PART I. A-F

- Abandoned Property Collection Act, Mar. 3, 1863, 12 Stat. 820
- Abolition of Slavery Act (District of Columbia), Apr. 16, 1862, 12 Stat. 376
- Abolition of Slavery Act (Territories), June 19, 1862, 12 Stat. 432
- Accident Reports Acts (Railroads), Mar. 3, 1901, 31 Stat. 1446; May 6, 1910, 36 Stat. 350
- Adams Act (Agricultural Experiment Stations), Mar. 16, 1906, 34 Stat. 63
- Adamson Act (Eight Hour Day), Sept. 3, 5, 1916, 39 Stat. 721
- Adjustment Act (Railroad Land Grants), Mar. 3, 1887, 24 Stat. 556
- Age Law (Pensions), Feb. 6, 1907, 34 Stat. 879; May 11, 1912, 37 Stat. 112
- Agricultural College Acts, July 2, 1862, 12 Stat. 503; Mar. 3, 1883, 22 Stat. 484; Aug. 30, 1890, 26 Stat. 417; Mar. 4, 1907, 34 Stat. 1256, 1281
- Agricultural Experiment Stations Acts, Mar. 2, 1887, 24 Stat. 440; Mar. 16, 1906, 34 Stat. 63
- Agriculture Extension Work Act, May 8, 1914, 38 Stat. 372
- Alaska Civil Code, June 6, 1900, 31 Stat. 321
- Alaska Coal Lands Act, Oct. 20, 1914, 38 Stat. 741
- Alaska Criminal Code, Mar. 3, 1899, 30 Stat. 1253
- Alaska Game Law, June 7, 1902, 32 Stat. 327
- Alaska Prohibition Act, Feb. 14, 1917, 39 Stat. 903-909
- Alaska Railroad Act, Mar. 12, 1914, 38 Stat. 305
- Alaska Road and Trail Act, Jan. 27, 1905, 33 Stat. 616
- Alaska Salmon Fisheries Act, June 26, 1906, 34 Stat. 478
- Aldrich Act (Currency), Mar. 4, 1907, 34 Stat. 1289
- Aldrich-Vreeland Act (National Currency Associations), May 30, 1908, 35 Stat. 546
- Alien Contract Labor Law of 1885, Feb. 26, 1885, 23 Stat. 332
- Alien Contract Labor Law of 1907, Feb. 20, 1907, 34 Stat. 898
- Alien Enemies Acts, June 25, 1798, 1 Stat. 570; July 6, 1798, 1 Stat. 577
- Alien Immigration Acts. *See* Immigration Acts.
- Aliens' Real Estate Ownership Acts (Territories), Mar. 3, 1887, 24 Stat. 476; Mar. 2, 1897, 29 Stat. 618
- Amnesty Acts (Removal of Disabilities under Fourteenth Amendment), May 22, 1872, 17 Stat. 142; June 6, 1898, 30 Stat. 432
- Amnesty Proclamations, Dec. 8, 1863, 13 Stat. 737; May 29, 1865, 13 Stat. 758; Dec. 25, 1868, 15 Stat. 711
- Animal Industry Act, May 29, 1884, 23 Stat. 31
- Animal Quarantine Acts, Feb. 2, 1903, 32 Stat. 791; Mar. 3, 1905, 33 Stat. 1264
- Anti-Deficiency Act, Feb. 27, 1906, 34 Stat. 49
- Anti-Gambling Act (District of Columbia), May 16, 1908, 35 Stat. 163
- Anti-Immunity Act (Trusts and Interstate Commerce), June 30, 1906, 34 Stat. 798
- Anti-Lottery Act, Sept. 19, 1890, 26 Stat. 465
- Anti-Moiety Act (Informers), June 22, 1874, 18 Stat. 186
- Anti-Nicotine Act, Dec. 17, 1914, 38 Stat. 785
- Anti-Pass Acts, June 29, 1906, 34 Stat. 584; Apr. 13, 1908, 35 Stat. 60
- Anti-Polygamy Acts, July 1, 1862, 12 Stat. 501; Mar. 22, 1882, 22 Stat. 30; Mar. 3, 1887, 24 Stat. 635
- Anti-Trust Act of 1890, July 2, 1890, 26 Stat. 209
- Anti-Trust Act of 1914, Oct. 15, 1914, 38 Stat. 209
- Apportionment Act of 1901, Jan. 16, 1901, 31 Stat. 733
- Apportionment Act of 1911, Aug. 8, 1911, 37 Stat. 13
- Arbitration Act (Labor Disputes), June 1, 1898, 30 Stat. 424
- Arbitration Act of 1913, July 15, 1913, 38 Stat. 103
- Arid Land Act, Oct. 2, 1888, 25 Stat. 526
- Armed Occupation Acts (Florida), Aug. 4, 1842, 5 Stat. 502; June 15, 1845, 5 Stat. 671; July 1, 1848, 9 Stat. 243
- Army Medical Department Act, Apr. 23, 1908, 35 Stat. 66
- Army at Polls (Army Appropriation Act), May 4, 1880, 21 Stat. 113, Sec. 2
- Army Reorganization Act of 1901, Feb. 2, 1901, 31 Stat. 748
- Army Reorganization Act of 1916, June 3, 1916, 39 Stat. 166
- Army Reorganization Act of 1920, June 4, 1920, 41 Stat. 759-812
- Article of War Act (Fugitive Slaves), Mar. 13, 1862, 12 Stat. 354

* This list is tentative and is published by the Library of Congress in the hope that suggestions and corrections will be received from readers.

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 Bland-Allison Act (Coinage of Silver), Feb. 18, 1878, 20 Stat. 25
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Calder Act (Daylight Saving), Mar. 19, 1918, 40 Stat. 450-451
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 Chinese Exclusion Acts, May 6, 1882, 22 Stat. 58; July 5, 1884, 23 Stat. 115; Sept. 13, 1888, 25 Stat. 476; May 5, 1892, 27 Stat. 25; Nov. 3, 1893, 28 Stat. 7; Apr. 29, 1902, 32 Stat. 176; Apr. 27, 1904, 33 Stat. 394, 428
 Choctaw-Chickasaw Supplemental Agreement, July 1, 1902, 32 Stat. 641
 Circuit Court of Appeals Act, Mar. 3, 1891, 26 Stat. 826
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 Civil Relief Act (Soldiers and Sailors), Mar. 8, 1918, 40 Stat. 440-449
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- Civil Service Act, Jan. 16, 1883, 22 Stat. 403
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Compromise of 1850, Sept. 9, 1850, 9 Stat. 446, 447; Sept. 9, 1850, 9 Stat. 452; Sept. 9, 1850, 9 Stat. 453; Sept. 18, 1850, 9 Stat. 462; Sept. 20, 1850, 9 Stat. 467
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Covering-in Act, June 20, 1874, 18 Stat. 110
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Creek Original Agreement, Mar. 1, 1901, 31 Stat. 861
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Criminal Appeals Act, Mar. 2, 1907, 34 Stat. 1246
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Cruelty to Animals Act, June 29, 1906, 34 Stat. 607
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- Dam Act, June 21, 1906, 34 Stat. 386
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- Daylight Saving Act, Mar. 19, 1918, 40 Stat. 450-451
- Daylight Saving Act (Repeal), Aug. 20, 1919, 41 Stat. 280
- Declaration of War against Austria-Hungary, Dec. 7, 1917, 40 Stat. 429
- Declaration of War against German Empire, Apr. 6, 1917, 40 Stat. 1
- Declaration of War against Great Britain, June 18, 1812, 2 Stat. 755
- Declaration of War against Spain, Apr. 25, 1898, 30 Stat. 364
- Denatured Alcohol Act, June 7, 1906, 34 Stat. 217
- Department of Agriculture Act, May 15, 1862, 12 Stat. 387; Feb. 9, 1889, 25 Stat. 659
- Department of Commerce and Labor Act, Feb. 14, 1903, 32 Stat. 825-830
- Department of Labor Acts, June 13, 1888, 25 Stat. 182; Mar. 4, 1913, 37 Stat. 736
- Departmental Supplies Acts, Jan. 27, 1894, 28 Stat. 33; Apr. 21, 1894, 28 Stat. 58, 62
- Dependent Pension Act, May 9, 1900, 31 Stat. 170
- Deposits Regulation Act, June 23, 1836, 5 Stat. 52
- Depredation Act (Indians), Mar. 3, 1891, 26 Stat. 851
- Desert Land Act, Mar. 3, 1877, 19 Stat. 377
- Desert Land Act (Second Entries), Mar. 26, 1908, 35 Stat. 48
- Desertion Act (Navy and Marine Corps), Aug. 14, 1888, 25 Stat. 442
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- Dick Acts (Militia), Jan. 21, 1903, 32 Stat. 775; May 27, 1908, 35 Stat. 399
- Dingley Act (Shipping), June 26, 1884, 23 Stat. 53
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- Direct Tax Act (Insurrectionary Districts), June 7, 1862, 12 Stat. 422
- Disability Pension Act, May 9, 1900, 31 Stat. 170
- Disloyal Persons Payments Resolution, Mar. 2, 1867, 14 Stat. 571
- Distribution Act of 1841 (Public Lands Proceeds), Sept. 4, 1841, 5 Stat. 453
- District of Columbia Code, Mar. 3, 1901, 31 Stat. 1189
- District of Columbia Code Amendments, June 30, 1902, 32 Stat. 520-546; Apr. 19, 1920, 41 Stat. 555, 569
- District of Columbia Minimum Wage Law, Sept. 19, 1918, 40 Stat. 960-964
- District of Columbia Prohibition Law, Mar. 3, 1917, 39 Stat. 1123-30
- District of Columbia Street Railway Act, May 23, 1908, 35 Stat. 246
- Dockery Act (Accounting), July 31, 1894, 28 Stat. 162, 205
- Donation Acts (Public Lands), Sept. 27, 1850, 9 Stat. 496; Feb. 14, 1853, 10 Stat. 158; July 17, 1854, 10 Stat. 305
- Draft Acts, Mar. 3, 1863, 12 Stat. 731; Feb. 24, 1864, 13 Stat. 63; July 4, 1864, 13 Stat. 379; May 18, 1917, 40 Stat. 76
- Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, 34 Stat. 768
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- Edge Act (Foreign Banking), Dec. 24, 1919, 41 Stat. 378-384
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- Eight-Hour Law, June 25, 1868, 15 Stat. 77; Aug. 1, 1892, 27 Stat. 340; June 19, 1912, 37 Stat. 137; Mar. 3, 1913, 37 Stat. 726; Sept. 3, 5, 1916, 39 Stat. 721
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- Electoral Votes Exclusion Resolution, July 10, 1868, 15 Stat. 257
- Elkins Act (Interstate Commerce), Feb. 19, 1903, 32 Stat. 847
- Emancipation Proclamation, Jan. 1, 1863, 12 Stat. 1268
- Embargo Acts, Mar. 26, 1794, 1 Stat. 400; Apr. 2, 1794, 1 Stat. 400; Apr. 18, 1794, 1 Stat. 401; May 7, 1794, 1 Stat. 401; Apr. 18, 1806, 2 Stat. 379; Dec. 22, 1807, 2 Stat. 451; Jan. 9, 1808, 2 Stat. 453; Mar. 12, 1808, 2 Stat. 473; Jan. 9, 1809, 2 Stat. 506; Apr. 4, 1812, 2 Stat. 700; Apr. 14, 1812, 2 Stat. 707; Dec. 17, 1813, 3 Stat. 88; June 15, 1917, 40 Stat. 223-226
- Employers' Liability Acts, (Railroads), June 11, 1906, 34 Stat. 232; Apr. 22, 1908, 35 Stat. 65; Apr. 5, 1910, 36 Stat. 291
- Employees' Compensation Act, Sept. 7, 1916, 39 Stat. 742
- Enforcement Acts (Civil Rights), May 31, 1870, 16 Stat. 140; Feb. 28, 1871, 16 Stat. 433; Apr. 20, 1871, 17 Stat. 13
- Enforcement Act (Embargo), Jan. 9, 1809, 2 Stat. 506

- Enforcement Act (Tariff), Mar. 2, 1833, 4 Stat. 632
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(To be continued)

Gifts and Bequests to American Libraries, 1920

THE following list of gifts and bequests to American Libraries includes all gifts of money, buildings, sites, books, and miscellaneous and undescribed items, valued at \$100 or more, which have been reported to the American Library Association for the year 1920.

Two of the largest single gifts of the year are for the sum of \$500,000 each. There will be established in Edgewood, Rhode Island, at an early date the William G. Hall Public Library to be supported by the bequest of \$500,000, made by the will of Mr. Hall. The Edgewood Free Public Library will be merged with the William H. Hall Public Library. The other large gift is the bequest of Mrs. George M. Jones to the library in Lynchburg, Virginia. The amount of this gift is something over \$500,000. Mrs. Jones some years ago erected a building and stocked it with books.

There was a most remarkable showing of private interest and benevolence toward the local libraries in the state of New York. Between 250 and 300 different persons gave as much as \$100 each to libraries, and 84 different libraries were benefited by such gifts, all but three of them being outside of Greater New York.

In making the summary given below no account has been taken of the very considerable gifts of books and service made to the library cause thru the A. L. A., which distributed to the Library Commissions for use in the respective states about 400,000 volumes, worth perhaps three or four hundred thousand dollars, and which supplied to the Army and Navy some 600,000 to 800,000 books as well as many thousands of dollars' worth of service.

The following is the annual summary:

Gifts of money	\$2,444,687
Number of volumes donated about..	120,744
Sites (where money value was not quoted)	13
Buildings (where money value was not quoted)	9
Miscellaneous and undescribed items	27

Unless otherwise stated the gift is to the public library of the place indicated.

CANADA

Wolfville, N. S. Acadia University. Books and periodicals valued at \$200 from various sources.

CALIFORNIA

Brentwood. Site for branch of Contra Costa County Free Library, donated by Chas. E. Sanford.

Carmel. Several thousand volumes given by Mrs. Ella Harrison, as memorial to her husband, former Supreme Court Justice Ralph C. Harrison.

Daly City. Library building donated by John D. Daly for branch of San Mateo County Free Library. \$100 for books from interested citizen.

Davis. \$110 from the Bachelor Club.

Hanford. 250 volumes from L. F. Barney.

La Jolla. Site donated by Miss Ellen Scripps.

Long Beach. Valuable Japanese and Chinese vases and some paintings, presented by Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Sturge.

Los Angeles. Public Library. 154 Czecho-Slovak books from "Czecho-Slovaks of California, incorporated;" 500 volumes on stenography from Mr. and Mrs. Forest Clark. 118 volumes of music for stringed instruments from Mrs. L. W. Jennison of Covina. 96 new light opera scores from Harry G. Neville.

—Barlow Medical Library. Medical Library of Dr. John Ferbert, by will.

—University of Southern California. College of Liberal Arts Library. Collection of books on Mary Queen of Scots from Judge N. Blackstock; \$500 from anonymous donor.

Marysville. \$500 bequest from Francis A. Peel.

Oakland. Collection of chorals, cantatas and other music of her late husband from Mrs. D. P. Hughes; 3419 vols. to Melrose Branch of Public Library as memorial to their son H. D. W. Gibson from Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Gibson and also an investment of \$10,000 for the upkeep of the H. D. W. Gibson Memorial Library from Mr. Gibson. 290 vols. of Supreme Court Decisions to Melrose Branch from Mr. Henry E. Root.

Pittsburg. Site for Pittsburg's memorial library, branch of Contra Costa County Free Library, donated by Wigginton Creed.

Red Bluff. Herbert Kraft Free Library. \$10,000 bequest from Edward F. Kraft, income to be used for purchase of books.

Redlands. A. K. Smiley Public Library. \$900 for aid in construction of library wing, from Daniel Smiley. Collection of fine old English, French and German volumes from J. J. Pendergast.

—University of Redlands Library. 116 volumes from Dr. E. W. Freeman of Long Beach.

Riverside. \$3000, for upkeep of library donated last year, from Mrs. John Correia. Collection of volumes from Geo. W. Wilder, president of Butterick Co. of New York. About 200 volumes of European language books from Miss Avis Tallman.

San Francisco. Sutro Branch of State Library. \$1,000, for purchase of San Francisco historical material, from Mrs. H. L. B. Sutro.

San José. 1000 volumes from Jerome A. Hart; library of the late W. A. E. Rhodes.

Stockton. Collection of 140 operas. Oratorios, masses, cantatas and song albums of Miss Katharine Hilke from Miss Louise J. Hilke.

Upland. \$100 from A. Podrasnik.

Ventura. A building for city hall, public and county libraries from Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Foster.

Willows. \$500 bequest from Mrs. Agnes Walker.

CONNECTICUT

Hartford Public Library. Bequest of Charles M. Joslyn, one of the Board of Directors, 1885-1920, and President 1890-1892. \$5000.

—Gift of Mrs. William Palmer Conklin, to buy books in England. \$100.

GEORGIA

Athens. University of Georgia. Judge Hamilton

McWhorter gave to the Law College his law library, said to be one of the best in the state.

Atlanta. \$5000 to the building fund for a negro branch from citizens.

Oglethorpe University. A library on English literature purchased in Germany, collected by Professor Victor of Marburg, and estimated to be worth \$20,000, donated by Dr. Cheston King.

Columbus. Several hundred books including a notable private collection of books on Spain.

Marietta. \$1,500 given by the Rotary Club to reorganize an old subscription library and make it free.

Rome. Darlington Boys' School of Rome. 500 volumes from his private library given by late Joseph J. Darlington of Washington.

INDIANA

Angola, Ind. The late William Brown bequeathed \$500 for books.

Brookston. John H. Kneale donated \$1000 endowment in memory of his late wife, Emma Ross Kneale.

Butler. \$137.35 was donated by various organizations, clubs of the town, and citizens for a book fund.

Cambridge City. \$500 was given by the Helen Hunt Club for a site for the new library building.

Garrett. \$500 was raised by the citizens for books.

Jeffersonville. \$1000 for children's books was given by Elizabeth Zulauf.

Knightstown. \$2,000 was left to the Public Library by the late Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Reeves.

LaGrange. 143 volumes were presented to the Public Library by the Misses Cole.

Nappanee. \$10,000 was raised by the citizens of Nappanee for a site for the new library building.

Newburgh. \$10,000 in real estate was presented to the Public Library by Frank Bethel in memory of his mother, Mrs. Union Bethel.

Richmond. High School Library. 500 valuable volumes from the private library of the late J. Edgar Iliff.

Winchester. \$5,000 was bequeathed by Mrs. Anna D. Hirsh.

IOWA

Decorah. Fire Department, 3 lots for library building site, value \$5000.

Montezuma. Lillian Kilburn. \$100 certificate, interest to be used for children's periodicals.

KENTUCKY

Ashland. Subscription Library. 150 books given from the Library of Miss Margaret Means. 60 books given by Mrs. L. W. Adams.

Corbin. Carnegie Public Library. \$100 donated by the Woman's Improvement Club.

Danville. Public Library. Purchased building at \$6500. The first payment was \$2300 given by subscription and \$1500 of previous gifts—then \$100 later in pledged subscriptions—\$200 from Woman's Club for payment on Building & Loan Stock—\$100 from Woman's Club for current expenses.

Georgetown. Scott County Free Public Library. \$5000 presented by Mrs. Junius Ward Johnson, Vicksburg, Mississippi.

Hodgenville. Lincoln League Library. Books valued at \$200.

Lexington. Public Library. Additional gifts from Mrs. Helen C. Dorne. Large edition of Audubon on Birds. Large edition of Audubon, Quadrupeds. One hundred volumes of rare and beautiful books. From the Louisville Public Library and Kentucky Audubon Society, case of more than one hundred mounted birds. From fifty citizens, gift of \$1500. Collection of thirteen portraits, eleven of which were painted by Joseph H. Buch, Kentucky artist.

—Transylvania College. 300 volumes from W. T.

Moore, Orlando, Florida. 300 volumes from Mr. Edgar Riley, Petersburg, Ky. 200 volumes from Dr. Albert H. Buck, Cornwall, N. Y. A gift of \$100 in money.

London. Laurel County Public Library. From Christian Church of London, books valued at \$500. From citizens of London, books valued at \$100. From Library at Waterford, Maine, books valued at \$100. From citizens of Boston, Mass., books valued at \$250.

Louisville. Free Public Library. William Brent Altsheeler, stuffed deer. I. W. Bernheim, subscription and books. Friend, 15 sets "Marse Henry" and check for \$300 to renew subscriptions. Caroline B. Bourgard, collection of bound and sheet music, books on music and pictures for Colored Department. Mr. and Mrs. Simon Caye, old pearl fan inlaid with gold and silver. Mrs. J. B. Munroe, 435 books. Received last fiscal year 1,788 volumes, 6,846 pamphlets. 230 atlases and maps, 228 subscriptions to magazines, 200 pictures and 77 miscellaneous articles.

Nazareth. Nazareth Academy Library. \$100 for books.

Nicholasville. Withers Memorial Library. 200 volumes donated by a citizen of Nicholasville.

Wilmore. Asbury College Library. Gift of books from a local friend estimated at \$250 in value.

MAINE

Addison. Mayhew Library Association. Mrs. Talbot, a former resident of Addison left the Association a legacy of two hundred dollars.

Auburn. Androscoggin Law Library. The complete law library of Judge Savage, with the exception of the Maine Reports.

Bangor. Bangor Public Library. Several hundred books from the library of D. Hayward Stetson. Thru the will of Dr. Thomas U. Coe, one of the oldest and most influential members of the Board of Trustees, the Bangor Public Library receives the sum of \$4,000.

Brunswick. Curtis Memorial Library. A lady, eighty-four years of age, has recently left to the library one thousand dollars—her all.

Camden. Camden Public Library. 100 books presented by friends.

Farmington. Cutler Memorial Library. Five hundred twenty-six books were given this last year. From the estate of the late L. D. Smith the sum of \$5500. The income from this sum is to be spent as the Trustees desire.

Greene. Androscoggin Grange Library. The Library has a fund of \$190 on interest at 6% with which to add new books occasionally. The money was willed by Mrs. C. Mower.

Hebron. Hamlin Memorial Library. Six hundred valuable books from the library of the late Winfield S. Hutchinson of Newton, Mass.; 300 volumes from the library of the late Mellen Rawson, of Boston.

Lewiston. Bates College Memorial. Walter I. Woodman of Newton, Mass., donated 2,725 volumes from the library of the late Professor J. Y. Stanton, representing the choicest and most valuable books from the Stanton collection, a large part being works on ornithology and art.

Orono. University of Maine Library. President Aley has recently donated over 300 volumes on education and related subjects.

Thomaston. Thomaston Public Library. A gift of \$100 for purchase of books has been given by the Citizen's Entertainment Course.

Washington. Gibbs Free Public Library. Dr. Gibbs, founder of the library, has remembered the library this year by presenting about 300 volumes.

Waterville. Waterville Public Library. Books valued at \$100 for the children's department, the gift of

Exerene Flood, a member of the Board of Trustees and of the Committee on the Children's Room.

Winterport. Winterport Free Library Association. From the estate of Capt. H. F. Sprowl \$200 in trust in memory of his mother, Marie S. Sprowl. A gift of \$100 has been received from Mrs. Helen D. Sargent.

Hollis Center. Hollis Center Public Library. 643 volumes, the gift of Charles Locke and his daughter, Dorothea Locke, former residents of this town.

MARYLAND

Towson. Public Library Commission. 150 books as a gift from the author, DeCourcy W. Thom.

MINNESOTA

Fairmont. \$200 for purchase of books from Catholic church (proceeds of play).

Little Falls. \$550 for purchase of additional lot from two citizens. \$250 for books from Pine Tree Lumber Co.

Minneapolis. University of Minnesota Library. Collection of English newspapers published during the reign of Charles I and Cromwell from Herschel V. Jones.

Monticello. \$10,000 from Worth Brasie of Denver to be placed at interest until conditions are more favorable for building.

St. Paul. Public Library. From Max Toltz, books on engineering, 123 v. 200 views of German cities. From Dr. H. O. Skinner, the library collected by his father, Dr. H. M. Skinner, at one time superintendent of schools in Indiana, and author of "The Schoolmaster in Literature," 808 v. From Henry H. Horn, early Greek and Latin texts, from 1542 to the 19th century, including examples of the Froben, Plantin and Elzevir presses, 176 v. From Mrs. George Metcalf, books on fine art, history, etc., 569 v.

MISSOURI

Hamilton. \$10,000 from J. C. Penney for a building. \$100 from D. M. Ferguson for books.

Marceline. \$100 from Marceline Coal Company and its president, Mr. Clough.

St. Joseph. Statuary and paintings from Huggin's estate, valued at \$1837.50. John Logan's collection of Indian relics.

St. Louis. An Italian marble bench and a bronze statuette with marble pedestal, estimated value \$500, from Mrs. Louis Chauvenet. Boston.

—Concordia Seminary. \$250 from Lutheran Synod.

—Medical Society Library. 488 volumes, some rare and valuable, from 50 different physicians.

—St. Louis University Library. 400 volumes from Mrs. T. Knapp.

—Washington University Library. 500 volumes, some quite rare and elaborate publications from Mrs. W. K. Bixby. 1200 volumes from an old English family library from C. F. Sparks.

MASSACHUSETTS

Amesbury. By the will of Miss Mary D. Carey the library receives \$1,000 to be used for the purchase of books.

Attleboro. Mrs. Gertrude H. Sweet gave \$200 for the purchase of children's books.

Barnstable (Centerville). The library has received \$100 from Mrs. Howard Marston.

Barnstable (Cotuit). The sum of \$1,000 has been received from John S. Codman and other children of C. R. and Lucy Codman, the income to be used for the purchase of books. \$1,244.31 was received from a fair given by Mrs. F. L. Wesson for the endowment fund.

Barnstable (West). By the will of Asenath Wheldon the library receives \$8,000 for a new building.

Berlin. An auction of articles contributed by the

townspeople was held for the benefit of the library building fund. The total proceeds were \$457.54.

Beverly. An additional bequest of \$17,659.99 has been received from the estate of Joseph W. LeFavour.

Bolton. By the will of Louise H. Wellman of Fitchburg, the library receives \$500.

Chelmsford. By the will of Mrs. Corra A. George Flint of Worcester the library receives \$19,000, \$2,000 of which is to be known as the George fund, the income to be used for buying books. Of the \$17,000 remaining, at least \$10,000, or possibly the full amount, is to be used to build an annex, to be known as the George Memorial Hall.

Dalton. By the will of W. Murray Crane the library receives \$25,000.

Dover. The sum of \$1,000 has been received from Irene Sanger of Andover, the income to be used in the purchase of books.

Falmouth (Woods Hole). Liberty bonds to the amount of \$600 have been given by Mr. and Mrs. Wm. E. S. Strong of New York City, the income of which is to be used in the purchase of children's books.

Framingham. As a result of a deposit at the Dennison Manufacturing Company the sum of \$250 has been appropriated by the Company for the purchase of books to be given to the Public Library, with the understanding that they be used first at the Company's plant.

Gloucester (Magnolia). By the will of George A. Upton the Magnolia Library Association receives \$1000.

Holyoke. By the will of Mrs. Lucinda E. Ely, the library received \$2000.

Kingston. By the will of Mrs. Annie C. Thomas the library receives a bequest of \$1000 and all her books, comprising over six hundred volumes.

Lenox. By the will of F. A. Schermerhorn the Library Association receives \$50,000. A gift of \$500 has been received from Grenville L. Winthrop for the endowment fund. By the will of David Lydig the library receives \$2500.

Lowell. The sum of \$200 for the purchase of a suitable glass case for an interesting and valuable collection of Venetian glass, old silver, china, and samplers was presented by Miss N. P. H. Robbins. The collection will be known as the Robbins Collection.

Mendon. By the will of Harriet E. Darling the Taft Library receives \$100.

Monterey. \$10,000 for a library building has been received from Mr. Caleb Jackson.

Nahant. By the will of Helen L. Stetson the library receives \$1000.

Needham. By the will of Benjamin L. Barr the library receives \$500 in memory of his wife, Martha Ann Barr, as a permanent fund, the income to be used for the library.

North Andover. The trustees of the Stevens Memorial Library received a gift of \$10,000 from Mrs. George G. Davis, to be known as the Charles Whitney Davis fund, the income to be used only for the purchase of books.

Plymouth. The library has received \$508, a bequest from the estate of Samuel H. Doten.

Plympton. \$7300 has been received from the Pierce estate, the income of which is to be used for the care and repairs to the Dean Memorial Room. \$5,000 was left by Marion H. Pierce to build and furnish the room, which will contain curios specified in the will.

Quincy. The library receives \$93,000 as residuary legatee of the estate of Albert Crane. Mrs. Emily K. White of Malden has given \$1,000 to establish a music fund in memory of Alice G. White, librarian from 1907 to 1918.

Sheffield. In the will of Alice B. Sage \$10,000 is left for a library.

Shrewsbury. A trust fund of \$1000 has been bequeathed by Miss Asenath F. Eaton, to be known as the Eaton fund, the income to be used only for the purchase of books.

Somerville. By the will of Arthur A. Smith the library receives \$5000 which is to be expended at the discretion of the trustees.

Springfield. \$500 for the reference department has been received from the late Mary C. Searle, and \$500 for purchase of books for the dental department from the late Mrs. J. Searle Hurlbut.

Stockbridge. A fund of \$1,500 for the purchase of additional real estate has been created.

Swansea. Mrs. Elizabeth R. Stevens and her sister, Miss Mary A. Case, gave \$200 as a memorial to Mr. Frank S. Stevens, donor of the library building, the sum to be used in buying books.

Tyringham. A fund of \$200 has been raised by subscription for purchasing and installing a furnace.

Wakefield. Mr. Junius Beebe has deposited \$20,000 in the Wakefield Trust Company as a gift to the Beebe Town Library, two-thirds of the interest to be used in the purchase of books, the remainder to revert to the fund. By the will of Mary H. Pratt the library receives \$200.

Ware. The Young Men's Library Association has received an endowment fund of \$10,000, the gift of Mr. J. H. Grenville Gilbert.

Webster. The sum of \$100 has been received for reference books.

West Bridgewater. By the will of Mary P. Whitman the library receives \$15,000, three-fifths of the income of which is to be used for books for the library, and the remaining two-fifths for the repair of the building.

Weston. The library has received two \$10,000 bequests by the wills of Grant Walker and Mrs. Caroline S. Freeman, the incomes to be expended in books.

Whitman. By the will of the late Abby A. Champney, \$500 is left to the public library.

Williamsburg. A \$1000 Liberty Bond has been presented by Mrs. Helen E. James.

Worthington. \$100 has been received from Arthur Dakin of Boston.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Auburn. \$1500 by the will of the late Dr. H. B. Burnham of Manchester, the income to be used for the library and schools.

Epping. The estate of Dr. H. B. Burnham of Manchester \$4000, the income from which is to be used for the library and schools. 200 books from Dr. Burnham's private library. Set of International Encyclopedia from Rev. Henry B. Copp of Derry, who was pastor of the local Methodist Church from 1892-97.

Henniker. A gift of \$50,000 left in trust by will of Leander A. Cogswell, to be used first for retiring and converting bonds of municipal water works, after which the income will be devoted to maintenance of library, schools, etc. \$234 will probably be available in 1921 for library purposes.

Hillsboro. Fuller Library. \$400 from the estate of Miss Elmar Noyes, a former teacher.

Hudson. Hills Memorial Library. \$5000 by will of the late Dr. Alfred K. Hills, the income of which to be used for the purchase of books.

Litchfield. Approximately \$28,000, bequest from Aaron Cutler, for the purpose of building and maintaining a public library.

Merrimack. \$500, a bequest of Henry G. Lawrence.

NEW YORK

Albany. N. Y. State Library. 9587 volumes from unnamed donors.

Alexandria Bay. \$1200 from J. Norris Oliphant and others for salary of librarian.

Altamont. \$300 by will of Mrs. Elton Walker.

Antwerp. \$5000 for library endowment from W. S. Augsbury in memory of his wife. \$10,000 for endowment from G. N. Crosby.

Bedford Hills. 210 volumes, valued at \$200, from Mr. and Mrs. Kellogg Trowbridge.

Caledonia. \$150 from a friend, for books; \$100 from Mrs. W. D. Hamilton.

Cambridge. \$100 from Mrs. Armstead Peter, Jr.

Camden \$500 from estate of L. J. Conlan, to be added to building fund.

Canajoharie. \$500 by will of Mrs. Sarah Sweatman. \$125 from Bartlett Arkell.

Castile. \$1000 by will of Lucy S. Pierce.

Catskill. \$5000 and her private library by will of Annie B. Phelps.

Clinton. Hamilton College. \$75,000 for library endowment from the Carnegie Corporation.

—Kirkland Town Library. \$1100 from several friends for furniture in memory of Mrs. Margaret C. Brandt.

Cooperstown. Entire support of village library amounting to over \$1000 from anonymous donor.

Cragmoor. \$100 from Mrs. George Inness, Jr. Building site worth \$500 and subscriptions of \$1300 from unnamed donors.

Cuba. Building and site, valued at \$5000 from Mrs. Elizabeth W. Sheldon.

Dansville. Building and lot, valued at \$6000 from Coleman Shepard, C. C. Shepard, Mary Shepard and T. R. Shepard.

Delhi. Cannon Public Library. Entire support for the year, estimated at more than \$2000, from H. W. Cannon.

Dobbs Ferry. Improvements in library building and rent for the year, together estimated at \$1700, from F. Q. Brown.

Eldred. \$800 from unnamed donors, for library maintenance.

Elmira. Steele Memorial Library. \$40,000 additional for library building from Carnegie Corporation, conditioned on City's adding an equal amount and making annual appropriation of \$15,000.

Endicott. \$15,000 from Endicott Johnson Co. this being the amount the branch library building cost in excess of amount announced last year; also about \$14,000 from the same company for the year's expense for library maintenance.

Fort Edward. \$5000 from G. F. Underwood for endowment.

Franklinville. \$7000 by will of Mrs. Kate Green Wood for children's room in Blout Building and purchase of books.

Freeport. A fund of \$32,000 for the erection of a memorial library building from numerous donors, of which \$3000 was given by John Anderson. The names of other donors to be announced later.

Geneva. Free Library. \$5000 from Mrs. W. W. Hopkins, toward fund for site of library building. \$1500 from United Welfare Council.

—Hobart College Library. \$1000 by will of Harriet H. C. Coxe.

Gloversville. \$100 from H. J. Lewis and \$100 from C. S. Skinner, to be added to the Peck Memorial fund.

Granville. Pember Library. \$1450 for library maintenance, from Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Pember. \$500 from J. H. Roblee.

Groton. \$10,000 for library endowment by will of Cora V. G. Foster.

Haverstraw. \$100 from Mrs. E. Fowler and G. B. Buchannan.

Herkimer \$5000 from the estate of the late Judge Earl, accruing from the death of one having a life interest only.

Highland. \$4281 for a library building from numerous donors, of whom the following gave each \$100 or more: Mrs. M. W. Adams \$500; United Drug Co. \$200; H. J. Pratt \$100; G. W. Pratt \$100; G. W. Pratt, Jr. \$100; J. D. Rose \$100; Mrs. J. D. Rose \$100; Grace V. B. Roberts \$100; Philip Schantz \$100; L. M. Thatcher \$100; Paul McEwan \$100; G. W. Goudy \$100; Mrs. G. W. Goudy \$100; W. G. Young \$100; A friend \$100; First National Bank \$100; B. J. O'Rourke \$100.

Highland Falls. \$800 for library maintenance from Mrs. J. P. Morgan.

Holland Patent. \$100 each from H. W. Dunlop and Charles Stanton.

Honeoye Falls. Rent of library quarters from A. M. Holden; \$100 from local Grange.

Hudson Falls. \$5000 for library endowment from G. F. Underwood.

Johnson City. Addition to library building and entire expense of library maintenance, the whole estimated at over \$25,000, from Endicott Johnson Co.

Jordanville. \$100 from Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Robinson for library maintenance.

Keene Valley. \$100 from George Notman and \$100 from Charles Gibson.

Kingston. City Library. \$1000 from Ulster County War Chest for library expenses.

Lowville. Site for new library building, valued at \$4000 from May R. Gould and Mrs. Clara R. Reeder.

McGraw. \$1600 from Elizabeth Lamont, for library maintenance.

Madrid. Hepburn Library. \$180 from Mrs. Victor Dingleman.

Marathon. Peck Memorial Library. \$1000 by will of Mrs. Julia E. Hyatt, for library endowment.

Marlboro. \$3500 for library from numerous donors, of whom the following gave \$100 each: Fred Baker, James Barry, R. W. Cole, James Carpenter family, John A. Du Bois, F. K. & W. S. Betts, Mr. and Mrs. C. Eckerson, H. A. Gaede, W. J. Haviland, C. A. Hartshorn, John Manion, Rev. James F. Hanley, S. C. Reina, John Rusk, H. S. Tuthill, Tucker & Strong, John F. Smith, W. Y. Velie, J. C. Wygant, J. F. Wygant, S. B. Wygant family, Charles Young, William and F. F. Young.

Mayville. \$2000 from Mrs. Elizabeth Farwell.

Millbrook. \$900 from unnamed donor.

New Paltz. A total of over \$8000, including \$4000 for building and lot, \$2300 for endowment, \$1700 for Elting Memorial fund to equip and beautify the building. Individual gifts were as follows: Building and lot, valued at \$4000 from Philip LeF. Elting; \$200 each from Victor Elting and Mrs. C. Jamison; and \$100 each from the following: Laura Varick, Daniel Sanley, Howard Elting, Mr. & Mrs. Clarence J. Elting, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Elting, Mr. and Mrs. Luther Hasbrouck, Mrs. Cornelia E. DuBois, Jesse Elting, Mrs. Lanetta Elting Du Bois, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Jansen, Mr. and Mrs. Joe LeFevre, Mrs. Jane Hasbrouck LeFevre, Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Du Bois. Mr. and Mrs. A. P. LeFevre gave \$140, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. LeFevre \$120 and Mr. and Mrs. Bruyn Hasbrouck \$125. Wiring for electricity was given by the local electric light company and glass for electric fixtures by Charles Wilcken.

N. Y. City. Columbia University Library. \$500 from R. H. Montgomery. \$250 from W. G. Low. \$175 from James Loeb. Gifts of books from the following: 283 volumes from President Butler; 552 from H. D. Dakin; 235 from R. H. Fife; 200 from F. H. Giddings; 250 from S. M. Lindsay; 392 from Miss E. B. Phelps and 221 from John B. Pine.

—Library for Nurses. \$1500 from J. H. Post.

—Public Library. The total of gifts received during the year was \$87,083 in money, 72,948 volumes of books, 60,950 manuscripts, 2151 prints and 1002 maps. Gifts amounting to \$100 or more in value were received from the following: \$50,000 from Payne Whitney and \$5000 from E. S. Harkness for maintenance of reference department; \$25,000 by will of Jacob H. Schiff for the Jewish and Semitic section of the library; \$2500 from William Sloane and \$1000 from E. W. Sheldon for the purchase of Americana; \$2500 from Memorial Fund Association for the Children's Room of Central Building; \$500 from G. P. Wetmore for historical manuscripts; \$219 from W. H. Childs and L. E. Pierson for complete file of "La Libre Belgique." 44,869 volumes, including 22,000 bound volumes of periodicals were received from the Mercantile Library, and from John Powell Lenox came his unique "Christ in Art Collection," comprising 15 large volumes of prints and a set of Tissot's Life of Christ.

Ogdensburg. Public Library. \$50,000 from John C. Howard. \$25,000 and residence valued at \$25,000 from estate of George Hall.

Old Forge. \$450 from Mrs. A. H. Harris for library maintenance.

Owego. \$1000 from the Amateur Actors of Owego. Oyster Bay. \$350 from unnamed source.

Palmyra. \$700 from King's Daughters. Rent, heat and janitor service of library quarters estimated at \$600 from Hon. P. T. Sexton. \$100 from F. W. Griffith. \$100 from Edna R. Nichols.

Pocantico Hills. \$1800 from unnamed donor.

Port Chester. Peck Memorial Library. Residuary estate of Matilda E. Burnham, amount dependent on appraisal of estate.

Potsdam. \$7000 by will of Myron Hastings, to be applied to building fund.

Poughkeepsie. Vassar College Library. \$1180 from unnamed source.

Rhinebeck. Star Institute Free Library. \$1300 from unnamed donor.

Rochester University Library. 3000 volumes of music scores and commentaries from H. W. Sibley.

Roxbury. \$1100 from Mrs. Finlay Shepard for library maintenance.

St. Johnsville. Special book fund amounting to \$1984, contributed by several friends.

Saranac Lake. \$500 from W. V. Griffin; \$250 from Walter Scott; and \$100 each from the following: J. G. Greenshields, Emily D. Proctor, Mary R. Prescott, Redfield Proctor, C. M. Meyer, A. A. Chalmers, M. F. Wickwire, C. C. Wickwire, W. H. Cluett, Mrs. C. M. Palmer, Dr. Lawrence Brown and Mrs. W. H. Hasse, most of the gifts being made to pay off mortgage on library building.

Scottsville. \$1400 for library maintenance by anonymous donor.

Seneca Falls. Mynderse Library. \$5000 by will of Frances I. Pew; also interest in residuary estate.

Sherburne. \$600 from Carrie E. Pratt and Mrs. H. G. Newton.

Sinclairville. \$200 by will of J. H. Losee.

Skaneateles. \$1000 by will of Alice L. Gregory; \$500 by will of Gen. M. T. Luddington.

Springfield Center. Building, lot and furniture, valued at \$2250, from Edward H. Catlin.

Springville. Site for library building from D. J. Wilcox.

Syracuse. Public Library. \$250 for purchase of books, from South Side Library Club.

Tivoli. \$100 from Thomas Hunt. Rent of library quarters, valued at \$180 from Mrs. E. dePeyster Hosmer.

Troy. Public Library. \$1000 for purchase of books, from Mrs. James A. Eddy.

Tuxedo Park. \$100 from Constance Hare.

Upper Jay. Entire salary of librarian by anonymous patron.

Unadilla. \$16,000 from large number of donors for building and equipment of new memorial library.

Utica. \$2500 from Mr. and Mrs. N. M. Crouse for memorial collection of children's books.

Warrensburg. \$1400 from Clara Richards and Mrs. Mary R. Kellogg, for library maintenance.

Waverly. \$1000 by will of Isaac Sales for library maintenance.

Wilson. \$100 from anonymous donor.

Wayland. \$100 from Mrs. Wiley Capron, for library maintenance.

NORTH CAROLINA

Asheville. Pack Memorial Public Library. Charging desk costing \$400. Scientific American Encyclopedia.

Chapel Hill. Library of the University of North Carolina. 1300 books and pamphlets, valued at \$2000, donated by the family of the late ex-president of the University, Kemp P. Battle. The collection was rich in items relating to North Carolina, the University of North Carolina, the Confederacy and the Episcopal Church in the South during the Confederacy. \$1000 in money contributed by John Sprunt Hill to the North Carolina Collection of the Library.

Charlotte. Carnegie Library. A music library of 500 volumes donated by Mr. Joseph Maclean in memory of his wife, Bessie Graham Maclean.

Durham. Trinity College Library. \$150 for the purchase of books on Southern history given by William S. Lee, Jr. This gift will be continued annually. 200 books on botany and biology donated by Mrs. J. J. Wolfe. \$160 for books on history contributed by sections A and D of the class of 1924 in History. 28 bound volumes of the Raleigh Christian Advocate.

OREGON

Grants Pass. Carnegie Corporation gave \$12,500 for a library building.

La Grande. The Neighborhood Club gave \$100.

PENNSYLVANIA

Ambridge. \$200 for books from a business corporation.

Bellevue. House, grounds and \$50,000 from three sisters.

Blairsville. \$100 legacy from Mrs. E. J. Rutledge.

Bradford. \$100 from Mrs. Greenwalt; \$500 from Mrs. Hamsler, and \$5,000 from W. L. Curtis to found the "Stone fund."

Chester. \$250,000 legacy from J. Lewis Crozer for a free library (available in 1919 but not reported).

Lancaster. \$100 legacy from Elizabeth G. Armstrong, and \$5,000 legacy from James Shand.

New Castle. \$3000 for a library building lot.

Oil City. From Mr. and Mrs. Ramage, the lot on the west side of the library.

RHODE ISLAND

The Edgewood Free Public Library. There will be established in Edgewood at an early date the William H. Hall Public Library to be supported by the bequest of \$500,000 made by the will of Mr. Hall, a lifelong resident of the City of Cranston. The Edgewood Free Public Library will be merged with the William H. Hall Public Library.

TENNESSEE

Chattanooga. 718 books at estimated value of \$500 were received; the annual endowment for the Juvenile Room by Miss Caroline Richmond is \$300; and the

Junior High Civic League donated \$650.

Jackson. 285 books from the distribution A. L. A. War books estimated at \$427.50.

—Union University. 331 volumes, the gift of Mrs. M. P. Neal, estimated at \$400; and 125 volumes, the gift of Mrs. H. C. Irby, at \$200.

Knoxville. Lawson McGhee Library. Portrait by Benj. Constant of Col. C. M. McGhee, Founder, the gift of Mrs. L. D. Tyson and other heirs, value \$5000; Calvin M. McClung Historical Library of Pioneer and Revolutionary history of South-west Territory and Tennesseeana, the gift of Mrs. McClung \$20,000.

Nashville. Carnegie Library. From the Presbyterian Book Store \$100; and from citizens of North Nashville \$100.

—Vanderbilt University. A donation of \$1000 for the purchase of American History was made by Mrs. Joseph E. Washington.

—George Peabody College for Teachers. Gifts received were: Catholic Encyclopedia, from Mr. Kuhn and friends, \$120; old and rare books—largely on art—from Geo. H. Sullivan of New York, \$1000; miscellaneous collection, including many German classics, from Dr. A. I. Roehm, 200; Cuyler Fund for psychological books, 275; miscellaneous collection, from Dr. B. R. Payne, 110.

TEXAS

Commerce. East Texas State Normal College. \$500 worth of books from the W. L. Mayo estate.

El Paso. Public Library. Collection of rare Texas books from Richard F. Burges. Money value not given. (Estimated at from \$1500 to \$2000). \$3,000 from Gen. Anson Mills to be used in alterations and additions to the building.

Gainesville. Public Library. 450 volumes from citizens of Gainesville.

Tyler. Public Library. 100 from Judge S. A. Lindsay of Houston, Tex., for the purchase of books.

Houston. Public Library. \$500 from Norman S. Mel-drum for the purchase of children's books.

VERMONT

Barton. \$140 to the Orleans Public Library from the Book and Thimble Club.

Bennington, North. A two story library building from Mrs. J. G. McCullough, widow of the late ex-governor.

Brandon. \$533 from friends of the library, (to meet a deficit).

Bristol. \$728.04 from the Lawrence estate. \$150 from a lecture course, to be used for educational books only.

Burlington. 300 volumes from Theodora Peck, the novelist.

Cabot. 300 books from the estate of Eugene A. Paige.

Charleston. Over 100 books from Mrs. Cornelia Bixby of Derby Line.

Colchester. \$161 to the Winooski Free Library from the Progressive Study Club.

Cornwall. 134 books from Mrs. Howard Crane.

Dorset. \$314.36 from entertainments and fairs.

Fair Haven. \$225 from "A friend."

Hardwick. \$1,000 to be known as the Daniel Remick Fund, the income to be used for the purchase of books only for the Judevine Memorial Library.

Highgate. \$500 from the Col. Smith M. Decker estate. (Received in 1918 but not previously reported).

Lyndonville. \$16,335.85 endowment from the estate of Dr. Copeland. On the death of Mrs. Copeland the library will also have the income from the balance of the estate, consisting of about \$25,000 and the home place.

Newbury. 200 books from the private library of Mr. A. T. White.

Pittsford. \$15,000 endowment for the upkeep of the Walker Memorial building in which the Maclure library is housed, also \$11,950 worth of stock, the income from which is to be used for librarians' salaries. \$150 was also realized from a Community Pageant given by the Boys' and Girls' Club.

Proctor. \$10,000 from Miss Emily D. Proctor, Miss Frederika G. Holden and Mr. Redfield Proctor.

Randolph. 222 volumes from friends.

Rutland. \$500 forming the Caroline A. Rust Fund. \$250 from the Rutland Players Club.

St. Albans. 275 volumes from friends.

Shelburne. 160 books from Mrs. J. Watson Webb, and \$100 for the cataloging of the library.

Sherburne. 63 books, a revolving book-case and \$10 from Mrs. Susie Carnahan in memory of her husband, the late Rev. J. C. Carnahan.

Springfield. \$300, the annual gift of "A Friend."

Swanton. \$216.80 from a sale and local talent play.

Troy, North. \$167.42 from an operetta and other entertainments.

Westford. \$197.42 from a play, sale, dance and dinner.

Weston. \$2,500 endowment from Mr. Lewis Parkhurst of Winchester, Mass. The income to the amount of \$100 is to be used annually.

Williston. \$100 for the permanent library fund, from Mr. C. W. Brownell.

VIRGINIA

Lynchburg. Mrs. Geo. M. Jones, who died during the year, erected a library building some years ago and stocked it with books. The amount of money left to this library by her will is something over \$500,000.

WISCONSIN

Fox Lake. \$5000 from C. H. Eggleston estate.

Hortonville. \$100 from A. C. McComb.

Marinette. \$250 given by the daughter of the late Senator Isaac Stephenson.

Monroe. Bequest of \$200 for purchase of books by the will of the late L. J. Bryant.

Rhineland. \$1000 given by Mrs. A. S. Shelton in memory of her husband. Income to be used for purchase of children's books.

Religious Book Week

THE week of March 13th-20th is to be nationally observed as Religious Book Week, at which time the religious press and churches are to take up the discussion of the place of the religious book in the public's reading habits. A group of the leading denominational organizations and religious book publishers in the religious field has been studying the subject of the distribution of religious books, and has come to the conclusion that there is a much wider desire for them than is generally appreciated.

The libraries of the country have always found the ministers a first-aid in bringing books to the attention of the people, and Religious Book Week ought to supply renewed point of contact between the pulpit and the library. Martha Tarbell, the author of Tarbell's "Teacher's Guide," says:

"The libraries purchase considerably more than half of the serious books which are sold, and this classification includes important works on literature, science, art, as well as religion. These serious books are duly classified and shelved where those who read such books can find them, but not where the desire to read them can be created. Why should not collections of the best religious books be sent to libraries and placed where they can be readily examined, just as the best children's books are exhibited in the libraries at Christmas time? Why should they not be sent to the churches for examination by some sort of traveling system which could be worked out by State Sunday School Associations with the help of the A. L. A.? The readiness of the latter to co-operate is seen in these words from a recent report: 'The primary interest of the American Library Association being the promotion of the widest and best use of good books, we urge that more attention be given to the encouragement and growth of the habit of book buying by the general public.'

"The eye-gate is greater than the ear-gate. The reading by the general public of the best religious books would have greater power to prevent the decline of the religious spirit than the listening to sermons and lectures by the limited few."

Increases in A. L. A. Membership

Between January 1st and February 9th, 228 new members joined the A. L. A. The St. Louis (Mo.) Public Library sent in 34 new memberships; 20 came from Cleveland; 14 came from New York City; 11 from Birmingham (the Birmingham Public Library has now 100% membership); 8 from Buffalo; 8 from Kansas City; 7 from Gary (Ind); and 7 from Fresno County (Cal.). The list includes 10 trustees, 10 institutional members, and 10 library school students.

Recruiting for Librarianship

The Alumni Association of the Western Reserve Library School has appointed a Committee on Recruiting for Library Service to co-operate with the A. L. A. Committee in its active campaign in recruiting. The members of the Committee are: Jennie M. Flexner, Louisville Public Library, chairman; Edith L. Eastman; Gladys English; Celia F. Frost; Audienne Graham; Zana K. Miller; and Alice Williams.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

MARCH 1, 1921



THE California State Association holds its annual meeting at Lake Tahoe June 13-15, concluding five days before the A. L. A. conference at Swampscott, which opens on Monday, June 20th. This would give opportunity for a return visit from the librarians of the coast and the mountain states, reciprocating the visits of eastern librarians to California in 1891, 1911 and 1915, to Oregon in 1905 and Colorado in 1895 and 1920. The Southern Pacific has indicated its willingness to run a special car if as many as twenty passengers can be secured, making close connection between the state and national conferences. The difficulties in the way are, as always in recent years, the high cost of living and travel on the one side, and the inadequate salaries of librarians on the other. It is to be hoped, nevertheless, that our western friends will make special effort to get together a party for the national conference, which will have a special welcome at what promises to be the largest of A. L. A. conferences and one of the most important and attractive in its papers and in its post-conference excursions. Mr. Faxon, in his home bailiwick, will be especially delighted as chairman of the Travel Committee to welcome guests and show them the like courtesies to those which have been extended so generously in the West.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

A SERIOUS disadvantage to libraries on the Pacific coast is the delay in obtaining book orders from eastern publishers in addition to the high cost of post, express or freight parcels. It has been found difficult to establish a jobbing house on the coast and the natural solution seems to be the establishing of a general depository by publishers at San Francisco, which could make more prompt supply and therefore invite more library orders all the way from Seattle to San Diego. A beginning has already been made by the Houghton Mifflin Company who have themselves established a special depository in the Pacific metropolis to respond to coast demands from book sellers and librarians. It is to be hoped that this matter may have the attention of the National Association of Book Publishers and that thru the agency of this new organization, which has shown its desire

to meet the needs of libraries as well as other buyers of books, a satisfactory solution of a vexing problem may be reached.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

THE public last year proved somewhat weary of giving to causes whose worthiness was urged by nation-wide campaigns, and in particular made in most places but poor response to the A. L. A. appeal for two million dollars for the extension of library work. It is especially gratifying, therefore, to find that gifts and bequests to libraries in 1920 showed a marked advance in every respect over those of 1919. Gifts of money, or property definitely estimated in money, totaled nearly two and a half million dollars as compared with less than two million 1919; gifts of books nearly doubled in number, and nine buildings were donated as compared with three in 1919. The very extensive publicity given to the library field by the A. L. A. has doubtless not a little contributed to this happy result, which, coming in a year of business unrest, may be taken as an earnest of the increased public interest and support which libraries will receive in the days to come.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

IN common with other library authorities we have spoken of the Chicago special conference of the American Library Association at the close of 1919 as the first and only special meeting of the A. L. A. It is a curious lapse of memory that even those present on February 6, 1897 at the special meeting of the A. L. A. held at Columbia University in New York, have overlooked the fact of this meeting or failed to call attention to the error of speaking of the conference of 1919 as both the first and only. This meeting under Mr. Brett's presidency was called for a purpose not dissimilar to that of the 1919 conference. There was the project for the national incorporation of the A. L. A. with a view to the enlargement of its work. Only forty-nine members were present and the outcome of the meeting as recorded in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for the same month was a reference of the matter to the Executive Board—after which nothing happened. Thus there have been two instances of special meetings of the A. L. A. and it cannot be said that their result encourages further meetings of the sort.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION TRANSFER OF THE LIBRARY WAR SERVICE IN COBLENZ

THE American Library Association has transferred to the War Department all property of the American Library Association in Germany. The property consisted of 33,482 books and all equipment used by the Association in the main library, branch libraries, welfare centers and other organizations for carrying on its service in Coblenz. The Y. M. C. A. authorities assumed the direction and administration of the Library, March 1st. The service will be continued along the same general lines as the direction of the American Library Association.

Ola M. Wyeth, who has been in charge of the service under the A. L. A. will probably return to America in March. Elizabeth B. Steere, Florence Harvey and Jane E. Goldman, have been taken over by the Y. M. C. A.

LEAGUE OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONS

THE annual meeting of the League of Library Commissions was held in connection with the Council of the American Library Association at the LaSalle Hotel, Chicago, December 28th and 29th, 1920.

There were three sessions, the second held jointly with the Council of the A. L. A. The following state commissions were represented: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. Julia Robinson, the President, presided.

Clara Baldwin introduced the subject of "Entrance Requirements for Summer Schools." She quoted from the report on summer schools prepared by Mr. Sanborn for the A. L. A. Committee on Library Training last year. According to this report, the minimum educational requirement for all summer schools is a high-school education or its equivalent. "In the matter of requiring students to be holding or to be appointed to library positions, the schools seem to differ more widely than in other entrance requirements. Generally speaking, those schools in connection with college and university libraries tend to regard the library courses on the same basis as other summer courses and set the same requirements, simply education, for the entrance. The purpose of these schools seem rather to offer an opportunity for those interested in library work to receive elementary instruction as an entrance to such work, than to

train those actually engaged in the work for more efficient service. The schools conducted by library commissions incline to place the emphasis on improving the work of those already in the service. Here is, perhaps, the most fundamental question in considering the purpose of library schools."

In the early days of Library Commission work, Miss Baldwin continued, the summer schools were established primarily for the purpose of offering some training to those already engaged in library work. In some instances, undoubtedly, this has produced the undesirable result of intrenching incompetent people in their positions, when students having an appointment were accepted without proper educational and personal qualifications. Conditions have changed. We are no longer nursing the inefficient little library, but are trying to raise the standards for library service, recruit suitable candidates for the library profession and build up a library system in which higher standards may be required. It is believed that higher educational qualifications are of more importance therefore than appointment to positions, altho preference should always be given to those holding positions, provided they are qualified by education and personality.

Miss Baldwin's paper called forth a general discussion. Mr. Hamilton said that Indiana accepted any one under appointment to a position if the material is good and tho the applicant is without the educational requirements. Three weeks of practical experience is required. The class is limited to forty. Miss Roberts represented Iowa. The school is supported by the University of Iowa, and must accept its requirements. Miss Price said that the Summer Library School is conducted by the University of Illinois Library School. There are two courses, one an eight weeks course. The requirements are the same as those for the regular library school, a diploma from an accredited college. The other is a six weeks course, which has been open only to those under appointment, and who have graduated from high school. The faculty has now decided to open the six weeks course to any additional applicants who have completed one year of college or normal school study. Mr. Bishop said that in Michigan, "we hold admission in our own hands. It is not a question of appointment to a library position, but of securing a class of equal qualification for class instruction. The pupils have heretofore been so uneven that instruction is difficult."

The next subject was a continuation of a discussion held at the Colorado Springs meeting on library buildings for small towns. Miss Robinson said that there were two forms of buildings especially adapted to small towns—one similar to a store building offering windows for display of books, and the other the library in connection with the community building. Mr. Hamilton said that the community building had not been satisfactory in the cases of the two Indiana libraries. There had been friction over order and rent. Mr. Yust described one of the branch libraries in Rochester, New York. It occupies the ground floor of a four-block business house. It represents a one-room library plan, the partition being made by book shelves. The library contains over 15,000 volumes. The front windows offer large opportunities for advertising. Using circulation as a basis, Mr. Yust finds this type of building the most economical and offering the best returns in investment. Miss Scott said that in Indianapolis three or four of the branches in business houses had proved satisfactory from the point of view of circulation, but not from the educational side. There was no place for meetings of club women, teachers and others.

Branch libraries in schools were also discussed.

In Youngstown, Mr. Wheeler said, branches in schools were not satisfactory, as grown people would not go to the school. Mr. Hill of Brooklyn stated that as schools were not open in the summer, they were not good places for branches. Also, teachers often interfered with the children's reading. Mr. Yust was convinced that the school library became the library for children only, and even the child after leaving school, would not go back. Mr. Bostwick thought the advisability of locating the branch libraries in schools was a local question. In Kansas City it proved profitable. In Saint Louis, he was planning an experiment of putting branch libraries in three schools in parts of the city where large library buildings were not needed.

Miss Rawson, Chairman of the Committee on Uniform Blanks, reported at the second session that a circular letter to library commissions calling for traveling library record blanks in use brought a response from 31 states. It was found that of the number responding to the letter eight have adopted the League form, five of the eight have found it sufficient for record purposes, and three are using it with supplemental forms for additional entries. Two states print forms which conform somewhat to the League blank. Seven states have adopted independent forms made by

the respective departments. Fourteen use no daily or monthly report forms, several because no traveling library systems are conducted, the remainder of this number gather annual statistics from the traveling library record cards. As a result of the comparison of the various forms and items included the committee recommended that three additional entries be made.

At the Third Session the President reported that the Executive Board had authorized the printing of the summary of the existing county library laws, compiled by Mr. Hamilton. It was the wish of the meeting that these copies be distributed free. The question of issuing a new handbook was left with the new Executive Board.

I. R. Bundy, who was to have read a paper on Proposed Library Legislation in the various states, was unable to be present. He sent his paper, but it had not been received. The President therefore asked the representatives of the states to respond to roll call by giving a short statement of their proposed legislation. In Connecticut the State Board of Education was planning to draft a bill for pension of teachers which should include pension of librarians. In Illinois the question of pensions for librarians was not to be taken up until the present pension system relating to other positions had been put upon a more satisfactory basis. A bill for certification of librarians would be introduced into the state legislature if the Legislative Committee and the Executive Board of the Illinois Library Association could agree upon a plan. The Indiana Library Commission was asking for 50% increase in appropriations, and an amendment to the county library law. The Iowa Library Commission is asking for 50% increase in appropriations, also considering asking for an increase in maximum tax for the public libraries. The work in the libraries of state institutions has lapsed. It is proposed to ask for a new supervisor. Minnesota contemplates an entire revision of all library laws. The new code will include certification of librarians and state aid for libraries. Missouri will introduce a county library bill. They have their forces better organized this year, and hope to secure the passage of the bill. North Dakota will introduce a county library bill. Pennsylvania reported that the last Legislature changed the Library Commission from a separate Commission to a Library Extension Division of the State Library and Museum. They were asking for an increased appropriation this year.

The last paper on the program was on "Indiana Minimums" by Mr. Hamilton, in which he stated: "My remarks merely supplement those

made by Miss Baldwin at Colorado Springs last summer, presenting the situation viewed from a Hoosier angle. I agree with Miss Baldwin that almost any city or town of 2000 population can afford to maintain without outside aid a public library, though I do not claim that results will be as satisfactory as if the town combined with surrounding country districts to maintain a "consolidated library." We have in Indiana 94 public libraries in towns of over 2000, 55 tax supported and 3 association libraries in towns from 1000 to 2000, with 54 tax supported and 6 association libraries in towns under 1000—altogether 203 with tax support and 9 associations. The measuring rod for the Commission of free copies of the *Booklist* in our state is an income of \$1500. We have 83 libraries on our free list and only nine of these are in towns of 2000 or above. Two things struck me in looking over the Indiana situation for this paper, the first is that the Carnegie building is not a detriment to the small town library, but it usually is a spur to better service. At least the towns with such buildings get much better community service from their libraries than do towns where a library exists without a permanent home. The second thought is how much the Indiana small town library owes to the township support act obtained from the 1911 legislature during Mr. Milam's term as secretary of the Indiana Commission."

The secretary was instructed to cast a ballot for the following list of officers: President, Wm. C. Watson, New York; first vice-president, Wm. J. Hamilton, Indiana; second vice-president, Mary P. Palmer, North Carolina; Secretary and Treasurer, Anna May Price. Members at Large, Milton J. Ferguson, Elizabeth Wales, Grace E. Kingsland.

ANNA MAY PRICE,
Secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

THE mid-winter meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club was held at the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy on Thursday, January 27, 1921. The sessions were conducted in the college auditorium under the chairmanship of Harold T. Dougherty, vice-president of the club. The secretary was asked to convey to the President, Mr. Moulton, in his illness, the sympathy of the Club.

The Dean of the College, Theodore J. Bradley, cordially welcomed the Club and expressed his faith in its interests and activities. Dean Bradley described the special collection of books on pharmacy which the College owns, referring to the origin of the collection in 1824 and to its sub-

sequent growth and present value. The date of the foundation of the library makes it one of the oldest special libraries in Boston.

Following the address of welcome Mary A. Tenney, of the Boston Public Library, gave a review of the more important books on Pilgrim history, based upon the extended and valuable list which she herself had compiled as a contribution from the Boston Public Library in the Pilgrim Tercentenary year.

An address by Charles F. D. Belden, Director of the Division of Public Libraries, dealt with the topic "Some of Our Obligations." In the early part of his address Mr. Belden reported, as Regional Director for the New England States on "the outcome of the endeavor or lack of endeavor" to raise funds for the Enlarged Program. In spite of doubts and questionings Mr. Belden expressed his own belief that "the effort was not only timely but that it should have met with a large measure of success. The needs as expressed in the Enlarged Program as a whole were very real, legitimate and pressing. Some portion of the program should have made its appeal to every community in the country. . . . We failed thru lack of vision and faith—faith in ourselves. I submit that under right leadership, a continuing leadership, we all might have been imbued with the vision necessary to impel success. The 'sacramental moment' came, alas, to all too few of those who make up the library profession."

During the course of a round table on new books, conducted by E. Louise Jones, recent poetry was effectively summarized by Dr. Harry L. Koopman, librarian of the Brown University Library, and recent fiction, reviewed by Grace Blanchard, librarian of the Public Library, Concord, N. H.

The psychology of spiritualism was discussed by Harlan H. Ballard, librarian of the Berkshire Athenaeum, Pittsfield, Mass. Mr. Ballard was an acute critic of many of the methods employed by spiritualist workers, but withal a genial disillusionist. Comments on a selected list of books on social science were given by Mrs. Bertha V. Hartzelt, librarian of the Social Service Library, Boston. Biographies of recent date were discussed by Galen W. Hill, librarian of the Millicent Library, Fairhaven, and books on travel were reviewed by Frank H. Whitmore, librarian of the Public Library, Brockton.

Francis K. W. Drury, assistant librarian of the Brown University Library, reported that there had been introduced in the Rhode Island legislature a measure for the certification of librarians which had been sponsored by the State Board of Education and the State Library Association.

In an address on the topic "Some Unfamiliar

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Aspects of the Pilgrim Story," John Clair Minot, literary editor of the Boston Herald, mentioned some interesting historical data which appears to have been quite generally overlooked. Among the outstanding books of recent date on the Pilgrim story which Mr. Minot mentioned are the following: Crawford's "In the Days of the Pilgrim Fathers," Griffis' "Young People's History of the Pilgrims," Marble's "The Women of the Mayflower," Lord's "Plymouth and the Pilgrims," Gregg's "Founding of a Nation" and Lodge's Forefather's Day address at Plymouth. In the course of an informal and spirited discussion of some of the unfamiliar phases of Pilgrim history Mr. Minot mentioned the fact that Plymouth is located on a map made by Captain John Smith in 1614, six years before the landing of the Pilgrims, that it is a mistake to think of the Pilgrims as gray-bearded patriarchs, that it

is an error to overlook the debt of the colony to the Indians and its friendly relations with the Indian chiefs, or to leave out of account the establishment of a Pilgrim trading post as distant from Plymouth as Augusta, Maine, on the Kennebec river.

Following this address Caroline M. Hewins, librarian of the Hartford Public Library, gave a detailed and helpful summary of an extended list of Children's Books.

The following committee was appointed to act in conjunction with the Executive Committee of the Club, to complete the arrangements for welcoming the A. L. A. in June; Charles F. D. Belden, J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., William C. Lane, Edward H. Redstone, F. C. Faxon, Bertha V. Hartzelt, Anna M. Bancroft.

FRANK H. WHITMORE, *Recorder*.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

A second edition of "The Federal Executive Departments as Sources of Information for Libraries," compiled by Edith Guerrier, is in preparation.

A second revised and corrected edition of Falconer Madan's "Books in Manuscript: a short introduction to their study and use," is published by Kegan Paul in the Books about Books series. It is issued in this country by E. P. Dutton.

The fourth part of "A List of Geographical Atlases in the Library of Congress with Bibliographical Notes," compiled under the direction of Philip Lee Phillips, chief of the Division of Maps, is now ready for distribution. This part contains a description of atlases received in the Library from 1914 to the present date.

"Andrew Carnegie: His Contribution to the Public Library Movement," a commemorative address delivered on Founders' Day at the Library School of Western Reserve University by Charles Clarence Williamson, chief of the Economics Division of the New York Public Library, has been printed by the University.

A "Catalog of Literature for Advisers of Young Women and Girls," a classed annotated list of about 2000 titles of the most representative and useful books and articles for the use of deans and advisers of women and girls, etc., compiled by Anna Eloise Pierce, dean of the New York State College for Teachers at Albany,

is published by the H. W. Wilson Co. Dewey decimal classification numbers are assigned to each individual entry.

Librarians owning a copy of Larwood, Jacob: *History of sign boards*. . . Lond. 1866—who have not already seen the recent numbers of *Notes and Queries*—may be interested in an article entitled "The pseudonym 'Jacob Larwood'" appearing in the issue of Dec. 4, 1920 (12 series vol. 7 p. 441-3) in which the truth is made evident that Jacob Larwood was the pen name of van Schevichaven, a Dutchman who died in 1918. This statement is corroborated in Frederiks, F. G. & Branden, F. J. Van den—*Biographisch woordenboek der Noord-en Zuid-nederlandsch letterkunde*. Tweede omgewerkte druk. Amsterdam. (1838-92) p. 695.

A. M. H.

The thirteenth volume of "Islandica," the annual relating to Iceland and the Fiske Icelandic Collection in Cornell University Library, is devoted to a bibliography of the Eddas by Halldor Hermannsson.

The bibliography includes all editions and translations of the Eddas and those of their individual poems or parts, and even paraphrases, while adaptations, especially for young readers, have, as a rule, been excluded. This bibliography "forms in a certain way a complement to the bibliography of the Mythical-Heroic Sagas, published in 1912," and Dr. Hermannsson hopes to be in a position some time to add to these a bibliography of Norse mythology.

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IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

NEW HAMPSHIRE

The second report of the Public Library Commission of New Hampshire for the biennial period ending August 31, 1920, is the record of work accomplished by a staff of one with an appropriation of \$2000 for the second year. The Commission, established by statute in 1917, was maintained during the first two years of its existence by a small subsidy voted by the governor and council from an emergency fund. Grace E. Kingsland, formerly of the Vermont Public Library Commission, became executive secretary in New Hampshire in September, 1919.

The first summer course in library management was held at Durham during the second week of August under the joint direction of the librarian of the State College and the Secretary of the Commission, and was attended by thirty-three librarians. No tuition was charged, expenses being borne by the Commission.

Sixty libraries were visited during the year, and several recataloged in whole or in part. The traveling libraries have been increased in number and kept in circulation, altho financial inability to supply the demands that would be made has prevented a general advertisement of this feature of the Commission work.

Statistics are given for 246 public or association libraries making report to the Commission in 1920. Twelve towns are reported to be without libraries. Rollingsford, the largest of these, has a population of 1700.

RHODE ISLAND

Providence. The library of Brown University has secured the working library of William Torrey Harris, founder and editor of the *Journal of Speculative Philosophy*, U. S. Commissioner of Education from 1889 to 1906, and editor of the last revision of Webster's New International Dictionary. The collection numbers some 3000 books, besides many classified pamphlets on philosophy, education and lexicography.

NEW YORK

New York City. Fourteen students are registered for senior work at the Library School of the New York Public Library, five as candidates for the diploma in June, and nine for individual courses. Candidates for the diploma include one from Drexel Institute Library School, two from the University of Washington school, and two from the Library School of the New York Public Library.

As already announced, properly qualified auditors are admitted to certain of the senior courses, and 164 auditors have registered to date.

The courses in "Art and the Book," school library work, and business library methods are proving particularly popular, these three courses accounting for over half of the total attendance.

Brooklyn. The Children's Department of the Brooklyn Public Library has organized a class in public speaking for children's librarians which promises to be interesting and profitable to members of the class and to the library. An unusually large demand for speakers for mothers' clubs, public school assemblies, teachers' meetings, etc., is being made upon the library this winter, and some of the children's librarians have felt the need of instruction and practice in addressing an audience before accepting such invitations. In this class work the audience is composed of children's librarians who listen to the speaker, make notes and criticize the matter of the subject and its presentation.

The program of meetings to be held from February to June 1921 will illustrate the plan of the course, which will be continued during the fall and winter of 1921-1922. The meetings are to be held in the beautiful, centrally located children's room of the Pacific Branch, on Friday mornings once in three weeks. Dates, speakers and imaginary audiences are given below:

Feb. 4. Faith Allen addressed a mothers' club composed of intelligent women, in comfortable circumstances, who are truly interested in their children's education.

Feb. 25. Edith Balderston received in her children's room a public school class of 6th grade boys. The class is to come twice to the library. Miss Balderston demonstrated her procedure on the first visit.

Mar. 18. Clara Curtiss will give a story hour program to an audience composed of Brownsville boys and girls about 8 to 12 years of age.

April 8. Siri Andrews will give a talk in a public school assembly consisting of about 250 pupils of the 7th and 8th grades.

April 29. Margaret Hoyt will receive a public school class of 7th grade boys and girls who have already paid one visit to the library.

May 20. Meeting open for general discussion.

The first meeting, held Feb. 4, was voted a great success. The children's librarians composing the class "pre-ter-ded" to be mothers lis-

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tening to Miss Allen's admirable talk on children's books, and after the talk the "mothers" laid before the speaker their perplexities regarding the reading tastes of their sons and daughters.

When about an hour had been given to demonstrating a mothers' meeting, the members of the class again became children's librarians who discussed freely the speaker's matter and manner of presentation of her subject and many of the problems a librarian is likely to meet when she accepts invitations to speak in a real mothers' meeting.

The entire staff of children's librarians have entered the class except those who are already taking some other advanced course in library work with children.

This course is only the first of a number of advanced courses the library plans to offer progressive members of the staff. After the deadening effect of the war and after-war years members of the staff are feeling the happy reaction which comes with being able to plan and work hopefully for a splendid future. The salary scale recently adopted by the Brooklyn Public Library makes \$1200 the minimum and \$1740 the maximum salary of the children's librarians. This new salary scale, the chances for advanced professional training offered by the library, the marvelous opportunities which New York offers to every resident willing to accept her princely gifts: these are things which give confidence that a war-time depleted staff which has so long retarded the work may be soon filled by children's librarians of the finest sort.

DELAWARE

The ninth biennial report of the State Library Commission of the State of Delaware for 1919-20 tells a story of marked activity, notwithstanding the fact that the total appropriation for the work is only \$5200. In 1919, \$1378 was expended for books, \$2303 for book wagons, and the librarian enjoyed a salary of \$735. In 1920 the librarian's salary was increased to \$885, book wagons took \$2556, and books \$1018.

The book wagons made 451 trips, visiting 1939 families and loaning 43,060 volumes. These trips were made over 26 routes and each route covering about 25 miles was visited once a month. The service rendered thru the book wagons increased nearly 33 1-3% during the period covered by the report.

In 1919 thru the traveling libraries, 524 requests for books were handled, 83 of these were for traveling collections and 4757 volumes were loaned. These numbers include 10 traveling libraries placed in schools in Sussex County. In 1920, 101 traveling libraries containing 5007 books were sent to schools, 3 to public libraries,

and 15 to other organizations; 12 study clubs borrowed 161 books, and 640 individuals borrowed 1114, making a total of 771 requests and 7046 volumes loaned.

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia. The contract for the foundation of the Free Library building at 19th and Vine Streets and the Parkway has been awarded the Standard Construction Co. for \$278,000. It has been found after a test that the piling thought desirable when a previous contract was advertised, is unnecessary, which reduces the cost by about \$150,000.

It is expected that the foundations will be completed in about six months. A total of \$3,433,016 is available for the building; \$2,433,016 from funds from previous loans, and \$1,000,000 from the loan just appropriated by the city council.

VIRGINIA

Richmond. Work on indexing the Confederate records in the Department of Archives of the Virginia State Library made steady progress thruout the last year. More than 90,000 cards of the 140,000 which it is estimated will be there when the work is completed have been filed in the index drawers. "Archival apprentices" from the Junior and Senior classes in American history at Westhampton College will be used again during the present session.

The number of investigators using the archives more than doubled, 1134 being registered as against 522 in the previous year. It is expected that the use of the department will be even more accelerated when the archives are moved into the archival annex now in course of construction. Their ultimate home will probably be in the memorial library building whose construction was authorized at the 1920 session of the General Assembly of Virginia.

The number of books, pamphlets, and bound periodicals added to the main collection during the year was 3054, of which 1047 were purchased at a cost of \$2398.05. On September 30, 1920, the library contained 124,418 volumes.

The operation of the budget law now in effect in the State proved satisfactory to the Library, which now has a fixed sum to proceed upon, altho losing its other sources of income such as funds arising from the sale of state documents, fines on overdue books and money collected for copying records.

Norfolk. Norfolk is to have the honor of being the first city in the state to have a free library for colored people. Arrangements are practically complete for this undertaking and a well-equipped library and reading room are to be ready before the end of the spring.

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GEORGIA

Atlanta. The Carnegie Library has had its appropriation for 1921 increased by \$17,000, making the total appropriation for the year \$78,969, or an increase of 40% over the budget for 1920 and one of 100% over that of two years ago.

Of this appropriation, \$9084 is the balance due on the library for negroes, and \$6000 for the purchase and remodeling of a building to be used as a new branch library. This income will also provide for increases in salaries ranging from 10% to 25%, the largest increases being made to heads of departments.

For several weeks before the question of the budget came before the City Council, vigorous publicity had been given to the matter by the local press, so that when the public hearing on the budget came before the Finance Committee of the City Council more than a hundred citizens were present to back up the library's request for increased support.

OHIO

Freemont. Tho every other item of the City appropriation for the year 1921 was cut by the Budget Commission, the Public Library has received an appropriation of \$4475, or an increase of \$979 over the appropriation for the preceding year. Being short of funds, the City had intended to appropriate \$2000 for the library's use, but a representation to the Budget Commission of the needs of the library and its usefulness to the community brought about this gratifying result.

MICHIGAN

Detroit. The new main building of the Public Library will be completely stocked with books and opened for business about March 15th, but the formal dedication of the building will take place in May or June. Some portions of the new building are already occupied by library departments, and some of the special collections have already been installed.

There are 13 branches now operating in the library system and three more in process of construction.

MINNESOTA

St. Paul. The library of the Swedish Historical Society of America, consisting of approximately 5000 items: books, pamphlets, manuscripts and newspaper files relating to Swedish men and institutions in America, or written by Swedish-Americans, is about to be placed in the custody of the Minnesota Historical Society.

The Swedish society was organized at Chicago in 1905, and the library was located at Evans-

ton until about three years ago, when it was transferred temporarily to the Dinkman Memorial Library of Augustana College at Rock Island. About a year ago the headquarters of the Society were moved to Minneapolis, when ten of its fifteen directors were chosen from Minnesota.

The proposed budget for the Public Library for 1921 totals \$289,600, providing for expenditures of \$15,000 for new books, \$4000 for periodicals, \$14,500 for printing of catalog, booklists, placards, etc.

A thoro survey of library facilities in the schools of the city is to be made by a special committee assisting the library Advisory Board. The committee, which includes school principals and assistants and the assistant superintendent of schools, will make an investigation of the public library service to the schools also.

IOWA

Decorah. The contract for the new Luther College Library has been let to a local contractor for \$64,077, exclusive of heating, plumbing, cut stone and excavating for foundation, which items will bring the cost of the building to approximately \$100,000. The work will be begun as soon as weather permits, and it is hoped that it will be completed by early fall.

KANSAS

The state of Kansas, with an urban population of 617,964 and a rural population of 1,151,293, has 213 public or institution libraries in addition to its school libraries. In this total are 167 public libraries, 15 state institution libraries, 19 connected with colleges and universities, 5 with federal government institutions, and 7 with Y. M. C. A.'s and lodges, according to figures compiled by Willis H. Kerr, librarian of the State Normal School. Of the 167 public libraries, 86 are supported by public tax levies, and 81 by gifts and membership tickets. Of the 105 counties in the state, 44 have no tax-supported libraries, and 18 of these have not even a subscription library.

A county library bill, drafted by the Legislative Committee of the Kansas Library Association and submitted at the Salina meeting in the fall, has been slightly revised and will be proposed for adoption by the 1921 legislature. The bill is an enabling act whereby the county commissions or the voters of a county may establish a county free public library or contract with another library for service to the county. It does not interfere with existing libraries, except in so far as these wish it; and leaves the operation of a county library entirely a matter of local option. The largest unit now possible in Kansas is the township library and the Com-

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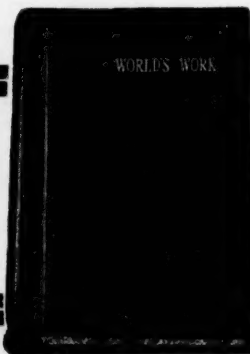
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mittee believes that most counties in the State (and probably all of them by the two-county combination authorized in the bill) can maintain satisfactory library service thruout their areas by a considerably smaller levy than the maximum one and one-half mills authorized, probably even by a levy of from one-fourth to one-half of a mill on the dollar, provided the city libraries "join."

NEW MEXICO

Raton. The Raton Public Library in addition to extending its work in Raton itself during the year ending April 30, 1920, also placed collections of books in 13 branch stations in Colfax County. This was done by arrangement with the County Commissioners, who paid \$100 for library service to the county. The County Board of Education contracted for school service at \$5 per rural school, whereby 42 schools were served, and a circulation of 1394 reported. The Library hopes in time to furnish library service to its section of Northern New Mexico where the towns are scattered and small.

CALIFORNIA

San Marino. The opening of the Henry E. Huntington Library is to be postponed, due to delay in the delivery of the book stacks. It is expected that the opening will take place in the spring.

Riverside. A collection of books for children in the Riverside Public Library will be founded as a memorial to Dorothy Daniels, daughter of Librarian Joseph F. Daniels. Miss Daniels, who

died on January 10th, was a graduate of the Riverside Library Service School and of the University of California.

WASHINGTON

Spokane. A law library bill, which will make it possible to contain the Spokane County Law Library at the Paulsen Building, has passed both houses.

Pullman. Because of the urgent need for more librarians, and as a temporary provision, the University of Washington Library School Faculty is recommending for adoption by the University Faculty, the opening of the Library School courses to students having senior academic standing in the University, instead of the present plan whereby only graduates are admitted. The curriculum for the two classes of entrants will be identical, but a distinction will be made in the degrees granted. The students entering as Seniors will not receive the professional degree.

Slight changes have been made also in the practice work, the hours for which have been reduced, and in Children's work, which has been enlarged. Supervised study in the course in Cataloguing is another departure. An elective course on "The use of the Library" is to be open to any student in the University. It is hoped that this will arouse the interest of many who have not yet decided on their vocations, and so act as a feeder to the Library School also that it will sustain the interest of those who expect to become librarians, until such time as the main courses in the School are open to them.

LIBRARY OPPORTUNITIES

No charge is made for insertion of notices in this department.

POSITIONS OFFERED

Wanted, an assistant with some experience in cataloging and reference work. Address: Iowa Masonic Library, Grand Rapids, Ia.

Wanted, cataloger. Salary \$1380 or more, depending upon experience. Address, Public Library, Muskogee, Okla.

The position of first assistant at Plumb Memorial Library, Shelton, Conn., will be vacant May 2nd. Applicants please state training and experience.

Wanted, a trained librarian (under 30 preferred) who is accustomed to working with children, for the Elmwood Public Library, Providence, R. I. Also an experienced cataloger

for the same library. Address: Mrs. William R. Babcock, 46 Sefton Drive, Edgewood, R. I.

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- C.P. Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh.
- D. Drexel Library School.
- I. University of Illinois Library School.
- L.A. Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library.
- N. Y. P. L. Library School of the New York Public Library.
- N.Y.S. New York State Library School.
- P. Pratt Institute School of Library Science.
- R. Riverside Library School.
- S. Simmons College School of Library Science.
- S.L. St. Louis Library School.
- Syr. Syracuse University Library School.
- Wis. Wisconsin University Library School.
- W.R. Western Reserve Library School.
- Wash. University of Washington Library School.

BURBANK, Jane L., 1919 N. Y. S., resigned as head of the Circulation Department of the Trenton (N. J.) Public Library and has gone to the Newark, (N. J.) Free Public Library as senior assistant in the Lending Department.

CALDWELL, Bettie D., for eighteen years librarian of the Greensboro (N. C.) Public Library, has resigned, and is succeeded by Nellie M. Rowe.

DANA, John Cotton, is rapidly recovering from an operation which he underwent a short time ago, and hopes to leave the hospital very soon.

FORBUSH, Rachel B., 1916 W. R., appointed assistant department librarian, U. S. Army, Manila, P. I.

GAMSBY, Dorothy, appointed in charge of the reference department of the Grosvenor Library, Buffalo, N. Y.

GREER, Agnes F. P. 1908 P., has resigned the librarianship of the Yale and Towne Works, Stamford, Conn., and has accepted a position in the Detroit Public Library.

HOLMES, Dagmar, 1912-13 N. Y. P. L., appointed indexer and cataloger, Helen Frick Art Library, New York City.

HOLMES, Marjorie, 1913-14, 1917-18 N. Y. P. L., appointed cataloger, engineering Societies Library, New York City.

HUGHES, Ethel May (McKay), wife of Librarian Howard L. Hughes of Trenton, N. J., died at her home on February 6th after a short illness.

HUMESTON, Caroline (Gleason), formerly head of the children's department in the Utica

(N. Y.) Public Library, died January 10th after a short illness.

KIMBALL, Theodora, librarian of the School of Landscape Architecture of Harvard University, and honorary librarian of the American City Planning Institute is editor of "Municipal Accomplishment in City Planning and Published City Plan Reports in the United States," published under the auspices of the National Conference on City Planning at 60 State St., Boston. Miss Kimball also contributes to the *Landscape Architecture* for January, p. 90-95, an annotated list of 1920 publications on city planning in the United States.

NEWHARD, Mabel, 1907 W. R., librarian for Armour & Co., Chicago, married Homer W. Wonder of Adrian, Ohio, in January.

NUTE, Ethel, 1918-1919 S. spec., has resigned from the DeWolfe Fiske Book Store, and has accepted the position of library school assistant at Simmons College.

PLIMMER, HILDA, 1918 Wash., (Mrs. F. Perry Close), is executive secretary of the Hartford (Conn.) Juvenile Commission.

SABIN, Lilian, 1918 P., librarian of the Bend (Ore.) Public Library, has gone to organize a county library system in Libby, Mont.

SALZMANN, Helen, 1914-16 N. Y. P. L., is now in charge of the Technical Division, New Haven (Conn.) Public Library.

SMITH, Irene, 1913-15 N. Y. P. L., appointed cataloger, San Bernardino County (Calif.) Free Library.

SMITH, Samuel, for many years librarian of the City Library of Sheffield (Eng.), has retired, and is succeeded by R. S. Gordon, chief librarian of the Rochdale Public Library.

SWOPE, Blanch, 1916 W. R., appointed librarian of the Hazelwood Branch of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

WALKER, Kenneth C., 1914 P., has resigned from the New Jersey Zinc Company to accept the position of technical librarian in the Bureau of Mines Experiment Station, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WIGGINTON, May Wood, head of the Catalog Department of the Louisville Free Public Library, has resigned to join the staff of the Denver (Colo.) Public Library, and is succeeded by Marian I. Warden.

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